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A
Complete
Course in
Dressmaking
in
Twelve Lessons



Lesson XI
Boys'
Clothes

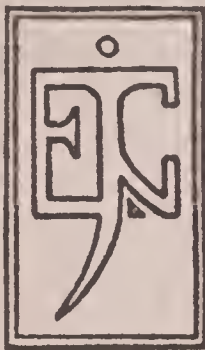
The way to make boys' clothes that a boy likes to wear. All the little tricks in tailoring the mannish little garments, blouses, shirts, trousers, knickerbockers, sailor suits and underwear.

by

Isabel DeNyse Conover

A COMPLETE COURSE IN
DRESSMAKING

BY
ISABEL DENYSE CONOVER



LESSON XI
HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES

NEW YORK
EDWARD J. CLODE

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23-727

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

JAN - 4 '23

LESSON XI

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES

WHETHER he is a two- or a four- or a six- or an eight- or a ten-year-old, dress him like a real boy.

He will like the clothes that mother or auntie makes just as much as he does their cookies and jam and chocolate pudding—provided the clothes are as good a product as the cooking. Remember that he wants to look like other little boys. And after all, it's just as easy to make the right kind of clothes for him as it is to make the wrong kind.

I heard a young mother say the other day that she didn't like to make Johnny's clothes because "They always looked homemade and his little playmates made fun of him." Now I saw the clothes and the homemade look wasn't half so much the fault of the making as it was the style. She tried to rush a little boy into big boy's clothes. He looked just as guyable as an overgrown boy in a six-year-old suit.

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Fig. (1) His first pants can be made like a romper



Fig. (2) Even if he is only a four-year-old, dress him boyishly

Size up your little boy and see the type of clothes he ought to wear.

If he is just two years old, a little smock and romper suit will make him seem boyish yet not too old for his age.

Chubby four-year-old boys look well in the button-over-the-blouse type of trousers.

When the boy starts to long out at six years, a sailor suit will not only please his heart but give him a real boy look.

Eight-year-old boys wear regulation Buster

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES

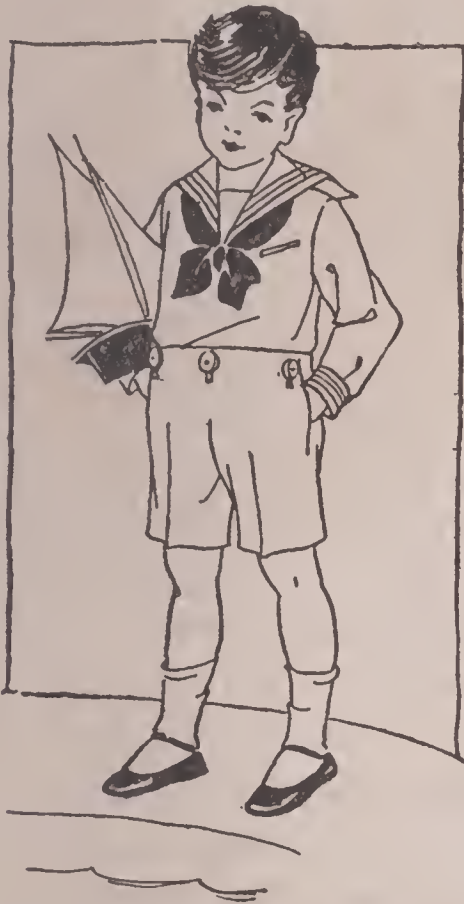


Fig. (3) Six-year-old boys like sailor suits



Fig. (4) When Johnny is eight, put him in a real boy's suit

Brown blouses with their suits and separate trousers.

When he is ten years old it's time to let him wear shirts.

Of course, the way you stitch and turn and finish the garments makes a difference, too. You can't stitch the wrong style to look right but you can spoil the right style in the making. There is not so much leeway in making boys' clothes as there is in making girls'.

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When it's a little boy's blouse or trousers or piece of underwear you are running up, keep to the standard rules for stitching and finishing boys' clothes.



Fig. (5) A regulation suit for the ten- or twelve-year-old boy

You have already learned most of the finishings that you need in making their clothes. This lesson will merely tell you where to apply them. I am not going into pattern making in boys' clothes. You see it is just the same principles as you applied in making other garments. If you want to make patterns, fit a good plain blouse and trouser pattern and use it for a block.

The garments which I am using as examples of the different finishes are standard styles that can be secured from any commercial pattern company.

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BLOUSES

The style of the blouse you are using may vary a little from the style shown in the lesson but the finishing will be the same. You can use the following problems as a handy book of reference in making any blouse.

First we will consider the Buster Brown blouse shown in Fig. 6. It's the blouse the eight- and nine-year-old boy wears. If you make a half dozen of these at a time, you will save considerable goods and be able to finish them quicker.



Fig. (6) Little eight-year-old boys wear Buster Brown blouses

Most little boys like their Buster Brown blouses made of men's shirting. Gray chambray and linen makes nice blouses, too.

Cutting a Buster Brown Blouse: Diagram 7

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shows the pattern for a blouse such as the one sketched in Fig. 6 laid on the material which is folded double lengthwise.

If you are cutting several blouses at one time, make the layout on a piece of paper, fold the goods according to the layout and place one length of goods on top of another with the layout on the top. If you use a heavy pair of shears and cut with the points you can cut through several thicknesses of

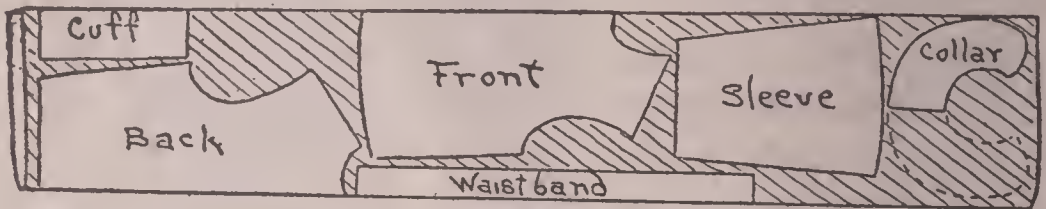


Fig. (7) Diagram showing pattern for blouse placed on the goods

goods at once. Whenever possible, plan the children's sewing so that you can cut and make several garments at one time.

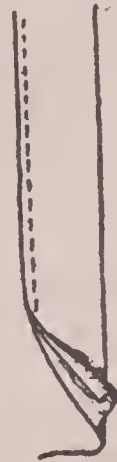
Making the Buster Brown Blouse: If you have cut several blouses, run up the blouses in sections, that is finish all the hems, then all the shoulder seams etc. It is much quicker than completely making one blouse then taking up another.

It is always a good plan to do as much finishing as possible before closing the seams

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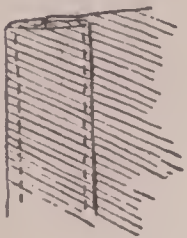
of the blouse. In this case, the front edges of the blouse can be hemmed before the seams are closed at the shoulder. If you are making the blouse with plain hems, stitch as shown in Fig. 8. A box-pleat takes up a wider allowance beyond the center-front. It would be stitched first as in Fig. 8 and then as in Fig. 9.

Boys' garments are always given a tailored finish, so lap fell the shoulder seams. After the shoulder seams are closed, run a stitching around the neck to prevent stretching. A collar will not go on neatly nor set smoothly when the fabric of the blouse is pulled out of shape.



*Fig. (8)
Hemming
the front of
the blouse*

The easiest way of finishing the collar is to line it. Cut the lining a trifle smaller than the outside and hold the lining to the size to the outside in stitching it. (See Fig. 10.) Join the collar to the neck before closing the underarm seams. (See Fig. 11.) Fig. 12 shows the first stitching in facing the collar to the neck and Fig. 13 the facing turned onto the wrong side and stitched a second time.



*Fig. (9) A
box-pleat at the
closing*

Run a gather thread across the



*Fig. (10) Lining
the collar*

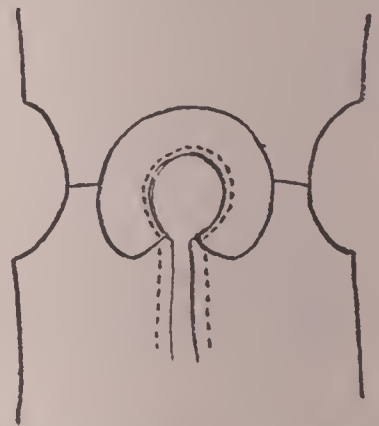
lower edge of the sleeve, drawing it up to the size of the cuff. However, do not join it to the cuff until after the sleeve is joined to the armhole and the sleeve and underarm seams closed.

Make a lap-felled seam in joining the sleeve to the armhole and French seam the sleeve and underarm joinings.

To make the band cuff, join the ends of the cuff and press the seams open. Slip the cuff over the right side of the sleeve and stitch, as shown in Fig. 14. Turn the sleeve wrong side out, turn under the free edge of the cuff a seam's width, fold the cuff through the center and stitch a second time, as shown in Fig. 15.

If the blouse is to be worn with separate trousers, the bottom ought to be finished with a casing and draw string inserted. (See Figs. 16 and 17.)

If the blouse is to be worn with buttoned-on trousers, finish the lower edge of the trousers with a waistband.



*Fig. (11) Sew the collar to
the neck before joining
the underarm seams*

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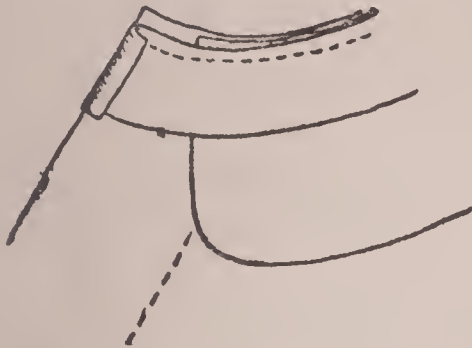


Fig. (12) The first stitching in facing the collar to the neck



Fig. (13) The facing turned and stitched in its finished position

Try on the blouse to make sure the fullness runs straight up and down. It ought not to drag toward the front or the back. After the waist is taken off, bring the center-fronts together and make sure the underarm seams

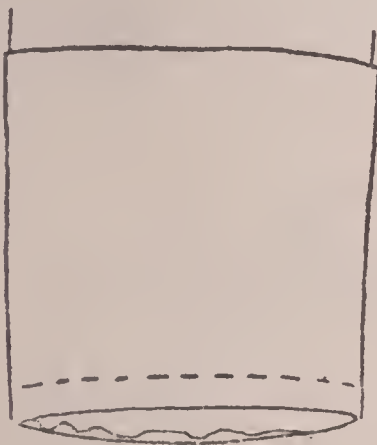


Fig. (14) Joining the cuff to the sleeve



Fig. (15) The cuff turned and stitched a second time

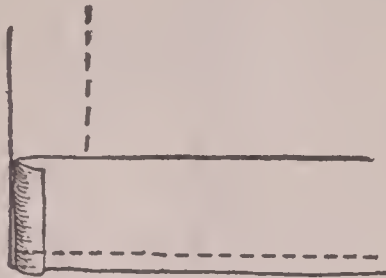


Fig. (16) Stitching the casing to the bottom of the blouse

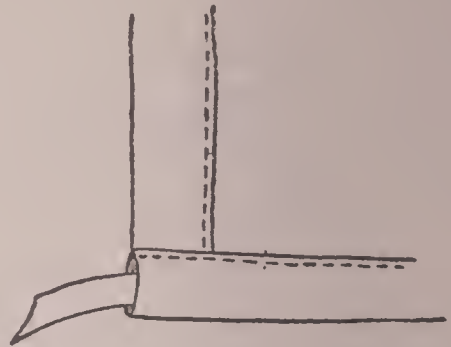


Fig. (17) The casing completed and the draw string inserted

match. Turn under the edges of the waistband a seam's width, fold the waistband through the center and press. (See Fig. 18.) Insert the lower edge of the blouse between the two thicknesses of the waistband and stitch as shown in Fig. 19.

Sew buttons to the waistband at regular intervals, spacing them to match the buttonholes in the trousers. (See Fig. 20.) Finish the front closing of the blouse with buttons and buttonholes.

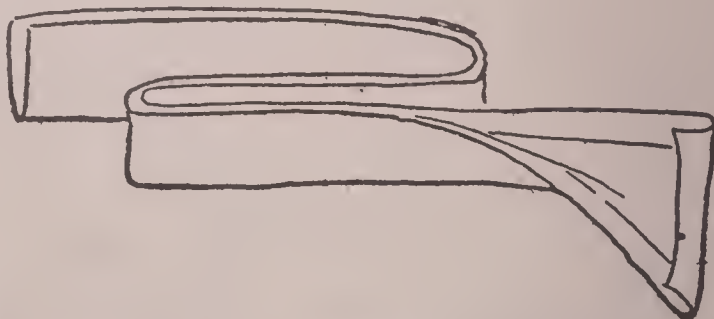


Fig. (18) The waistband

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Outing Shirt: Any eight- or ten-year-old boy would welcome having an outing shirt, as shown in Fig. 21. You see, boys' fashions are more sensible than they use to be. Not only little boys but also young men wear outing shirts that have comfortable V necks and short sleeves.

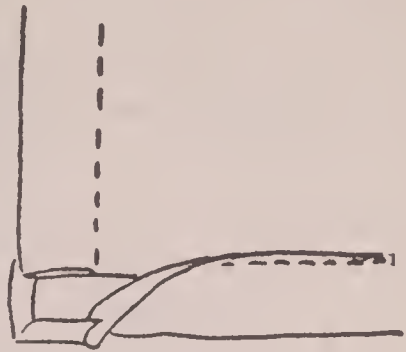


Fig. (19) *Stitching the waistband in place*

The material you use in such a shirt depends on when and where the boy will wear it. If it's for rough and ready hard wear, make it of khaki cloth or denim. If it will have only ordinary wear, chambray or a cotton shirting will serve the purpose.

Making the Outing Shirt: If the shirt is made with a waistband to button to the top of the trousers, then the fronts are hemmed.

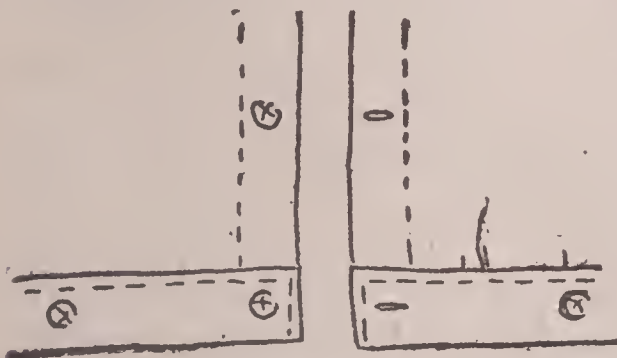


Fig. (20) *The waistband completed*

However, if the shirt is in coat style with tails like a man's shirt, the fronts are faced at the closing and the edges below hemmed



Fig. (21) Boy's outing shirt

just like a man's shirt.

After the fronts are finished close the shoulder seams, making lap-felled seams. Line the collar and face it to the neck.

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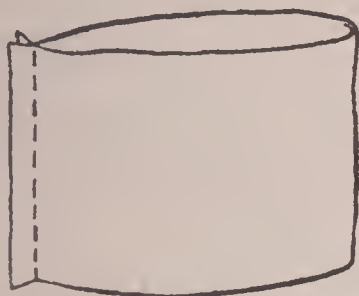


Fig. (22) The cuff seam closed

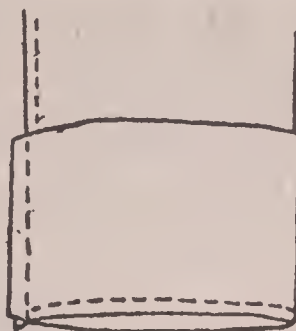


Fig. (23) The cuff stitched

Join the sleeves to the armholes with lap-felled seams and close the sleeve and under-arm seams. Here you can use either a lap-felled or French seam.

Close the seam in the cuff making an open seam. (See Fig. 22.) Turn the sleeve wrong side out and slip the cuff over the sleeve and stitch around the bottom as shown in Fig. 23. When the cuff is turned below the sleeve, it will look as in Fig. 24. Turn the sleeve right side out. (See Fig. 25.) Turn under the free edge of the cuff a seam's width, fold it through the center and stitch, as shown in Fig. 26. Then turn the cuff into its finished position.

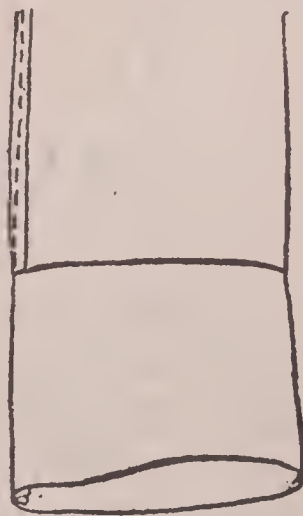


Fig. (24) The cuff turned

A Little Boy's Smock: This brings us to the little fellow's blouse. It's my advise to make his blouse a smock. Wouldn't almost any little boy look nice in a linen or chambray smock such as is shown in Fig. 27?

If he is just a little two-year-old boy, make his trousers like the bottom of a romper. If he's older, he can have straight trousers with the smock.

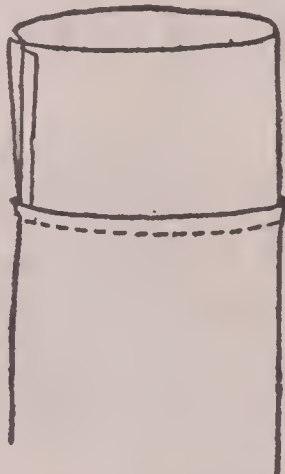


Fig.(25) The sleeve turned right side out

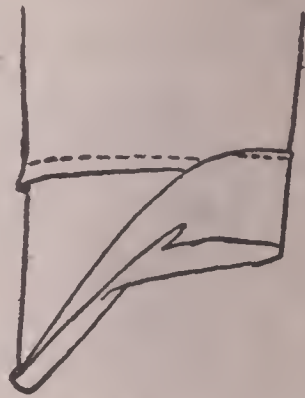


Fig. (26) The cuff stitched a second time

A yellow smock with blue linen collar and cuffs and blue linen trousers are attractive. All gray chambray or linen is also nice, working the smocking or shirring in bright tones to liven it up. A tan smock with brown trousers, collar and cuffs is becoming to the brown

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eyed boy. This idea worked out in seersucker is especially good for very warm weather. For a winter suit have serge trousers and a white blouse.



Fig. (27) Smocks are nice for little boys

Making the Smock: The first step is to finish the slashed closing at the neck. Do not cut the slash in the material until the facing is stitched in place. Mark the position of the slash at the center-front. (See Fig. 28.) Place the slash facing on the wrong side of the goods over the mark and stitch as shown in

Fig. 29. Then slash the goods between the stitchings and turn the facing through the slash onto the right side of the goods.

Turn under the outer edges of the facing a seam's width. Press the facing and stitch as shown in Fig. 30.

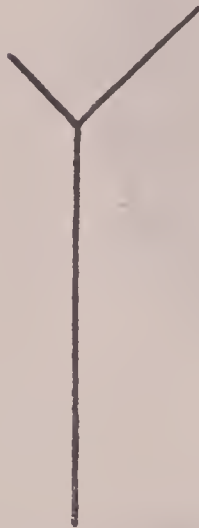


Fig. (28) The slash marked at the center-front

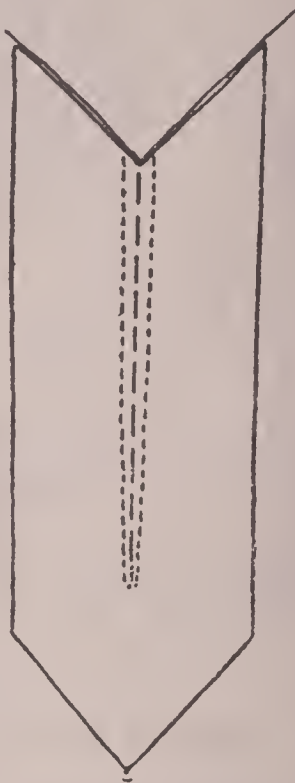


Fig. (29) The facing stitched around slash mark

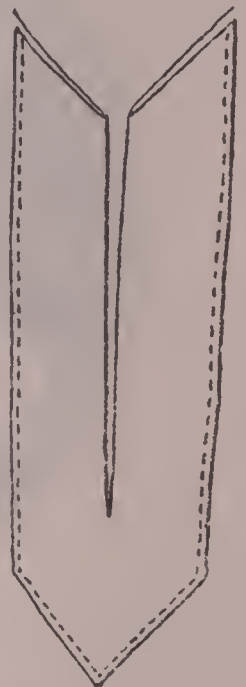


Fig. (30) The facing turned on to the right side and stitched in place

Next work the smocking at the side fronts or use just plain shirrings as in Fig. 31. You can work all sorts of pretty designs over the shirrings. Fig. 32 shows cross stitch worked

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over the shirring. The shirring and embroidery works up more quickly and is just as showy as the smocking.

Double stitch the shoulder seams. Then line the collar and face it to the neck.

Lap-fell the sleeve to the armhole and close the sleeve and underarm joinings with French



Fig. (31) Shirring can be used in place of smocking

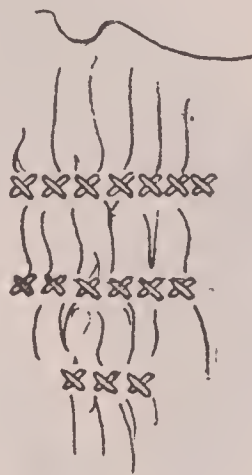


Fig. (32) Cross stitches make an effective decoration on the shirring

seams. Gather the lower edge of the sleeve and finish with band cuffs, as described in making the Buster Brown blouse.

Make a plain hem at the lower edge of the smock.

A Middy Blouse: One of the most popular styles of sailor blouses is shown in Fig. 33.

You can't make a mistake in choosing this regulation style for a six or eight-year-old boy.

A middy sailor blouse is always made in white or navy blue. You can take your



Fig. (33) Middy blouses are a boyish style for Mr. Six-year-old

choice of material from cotton drill, jean cloth, linen, flannel or serge.

Making a Middy Blouse: The first thing to do is to stitch the yoke to the front. Turn under the lower edge a seam's width and press

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it. Lay the yoke on the front and stitch as shown in Fig. 34. Make a slashed pocket at the left side front. It ought to finish about two and one-half inches in width. Close the shoulder seams, making lap-felled seams.



Fig. (34) Stitching the yoke to the middy

Stitch the braid to the collar before lining the collar. It is a good plan to space the rows of braid just the width of the machine foot apart. Mark a line with tailors' wax where the first row of braid is to be placed. Space the other rows the width of the machine foot from it.

Do not attempt to baste the braid on. The braid must be held taut or it will not go on straight.

In turning the corners, stop the machine with the needle through the braid, raise the machine foot, change the position of the collar and turn the braid; then lower the foot and go on stitching.

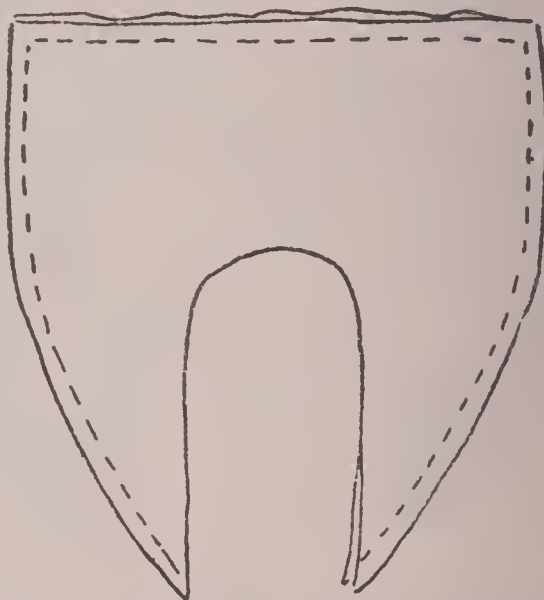


Fig. (35) Lining the sailor collar

Stitch lining to collar as shown in Fig. 35. Cut off the seams to within a quarter of an inch of the stitching and clip the corners diagonally so they will not be bulky.

Face the collar to the neck. The Fig. 36 shows the facing and the collar stitched on the

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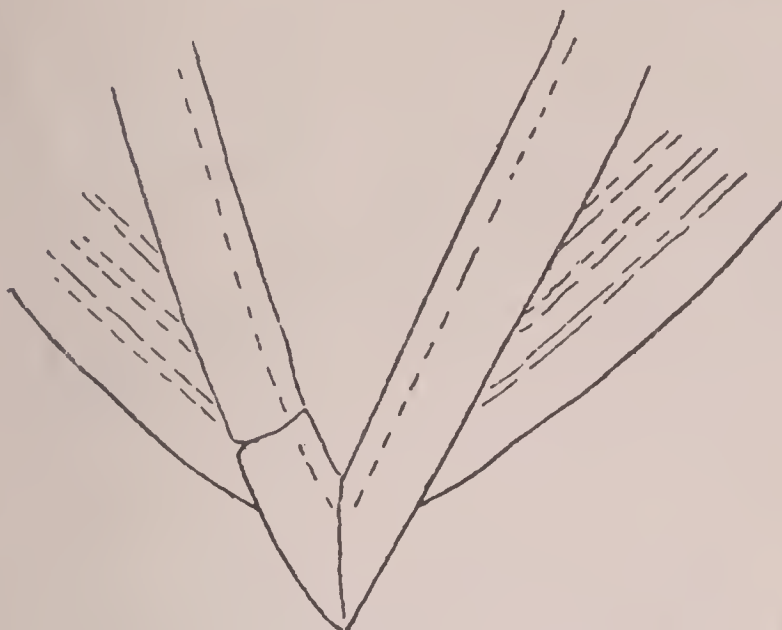


Fig. (36) Facing the collar to the neck

right side of the garment and Fig. 37, the facing turned onto the wrong side of garment.

Braid top of shield and cuffs the same as collar. Join sleeves to armholes with lap-felled seams. Close the underarm seams. Here make French seams. Line the cuff and close ends of cuff as shown in Fig. 38. Stitch edge of cuff to sleeve. (See Fig. 39.) Turn the sleeve wrong side out, turn under the

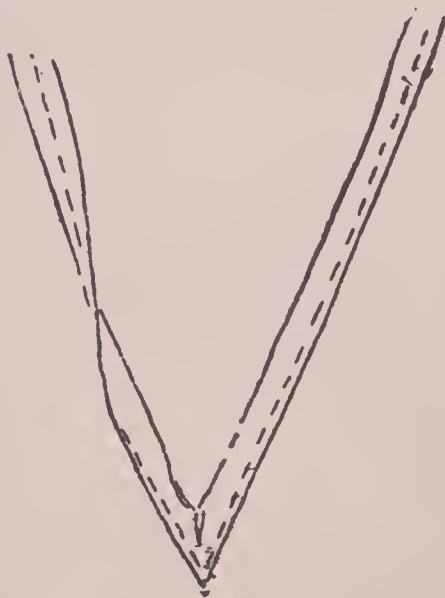


Fig. (37) The facing stitched on the wrong side of the blouse

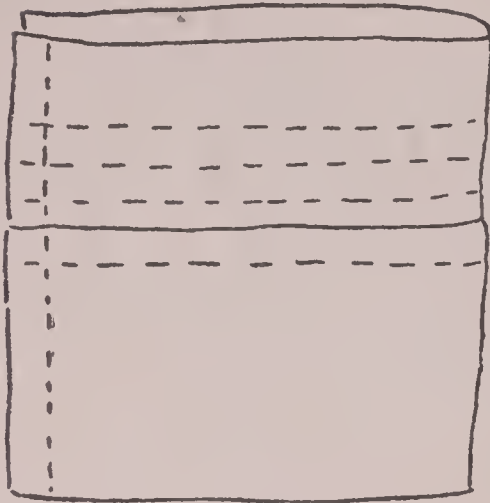


Fig. (38) The cuff lined

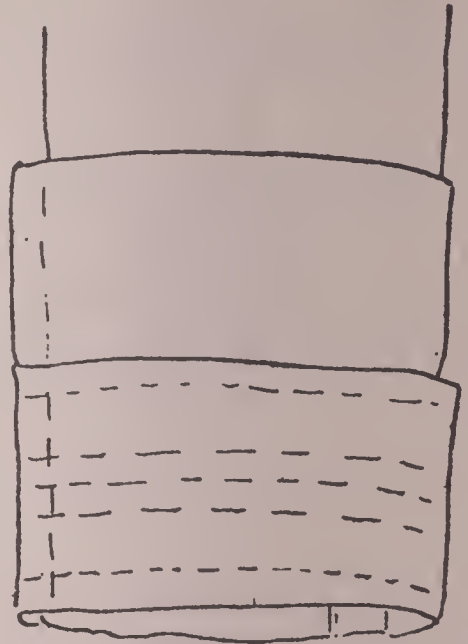


Fig. (39) The cuff stitched to the sleeve

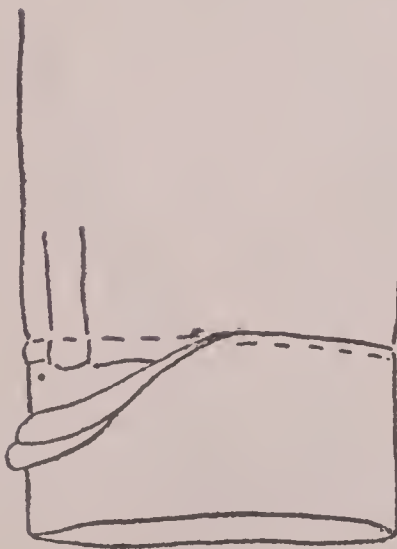


Fig. (40) Stitching cuff lining to wrong side sleeve

raw edge of the lining and fell it down or stitch by machine. (See Fig. 40.) Each time you turn the cuff, press it—smooth edges are easy to stitch.

Hem lower edge of blouse as shown in Fig. 41. Stitch lining to shield as shown in Fig. 42. Trim seams and turn shield right side out. Turn in raw edges at opening and slip-

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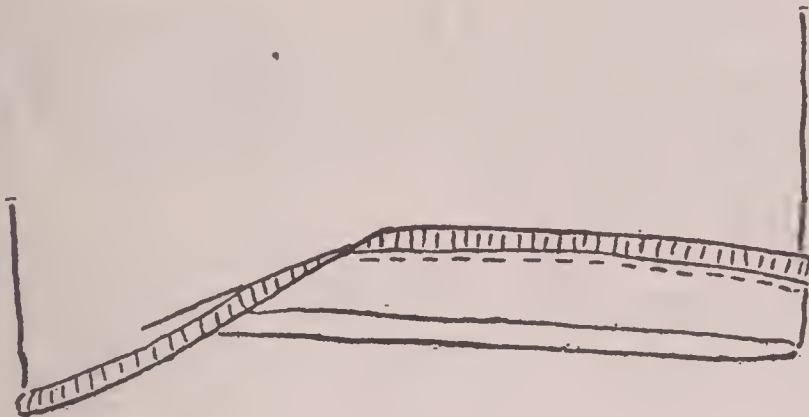


Fig. (41) The hem at the lower edge of the middy

stitch across opening. (See Fig. 43.) Try on blouse and pin shield in position. Stitch shield to blouse along right side of collar. (See Fig. 44.) Sew buttons to left side of shield and make matching buttonholes in blouse under collar. (See Fig. 45.)

Sailor Overblouse: Another style of a

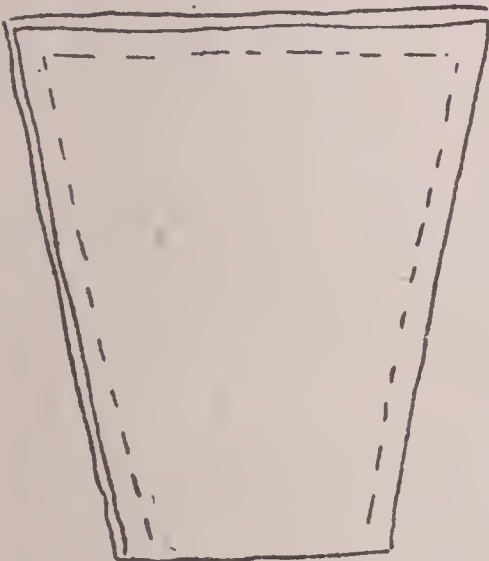


Fig. (42) Lining the shield

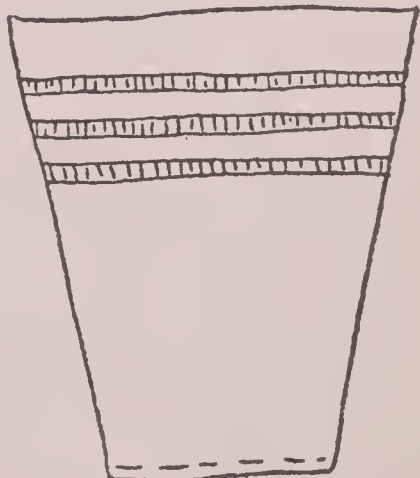


Fig. (43) The shield completed

sailor blouse which a six- or eight-year-old boy might wear is shown in Fig. 46. Here the lower edge of the blouse is sewn to bands that lace at the sides.

This blouse also would be very practical, made of drill, linen, jean cloth, khaki cloth, serge or flannel. If the blouse is white, trim it

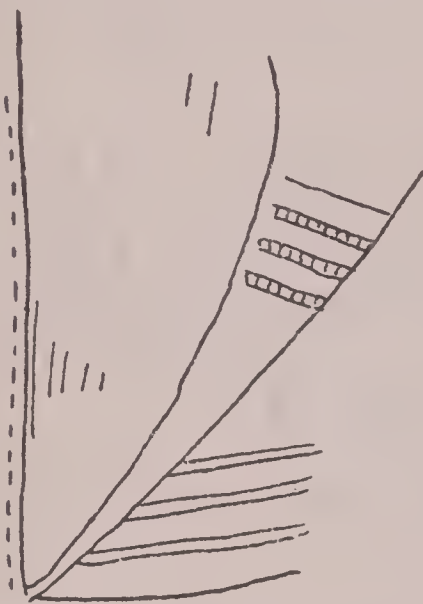


Fig. (44) The shield stitched to the right side-front

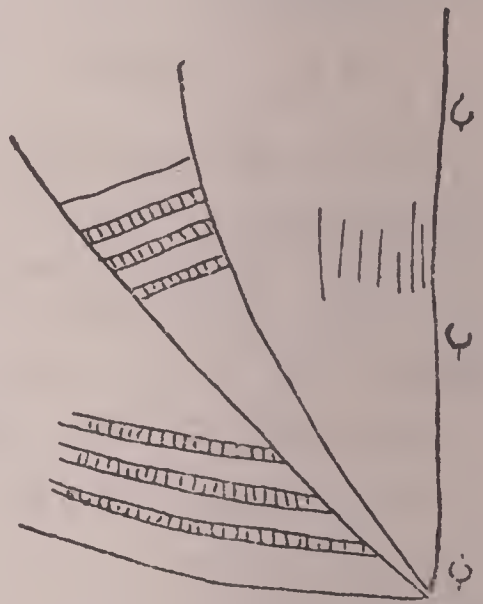


Fig. (45) The shield buttoned to the left side-front

with white, blue or red braid. You can buy colored braid that is washable and will not fade. It is nice to have the laces at the sides match the braid in color.

If the blouse is made of blue serge or flannel to match the trousers, trim it with black or white braid.

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Fig. (46) Sometimes sailor blouses have bands at the lower edge

Making the Sailor Overblouse: The collar, shield and sleeves are made the same as the middy overblouse.

In stitching the side seams, leave vents about four inches deep on either side and bind them. Gather the lower edge of the blouse, front and back.

Stitch the band and the band lining together as shown in Fig. 47. Turn the band right side out and press it. There will be two bands like this—one for the front and one for the back. In joining the band to the front, stitch one free edge to the lower edge of the blouse, then turn under the other free edge of the band three-eighths of an inch and stitch it over the raw edges. (See Fig. 48.)



Fig. (47) *Lining the band*

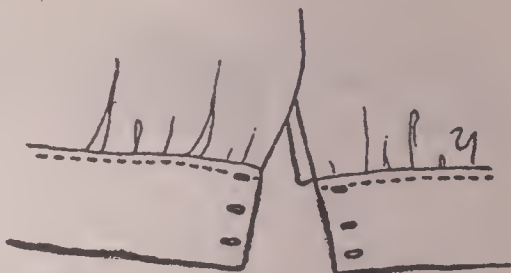


Fig. (48) *The bands have button-holes at the sides*



Fig. (49) *A sailor blouse for button-on trousers*

Work button-holes at the sides for the lacings.

Sailor Blouse in Tuck-in Style: Sailor suits for the small boy often have the trousers buttoned over the blouse with large white pearl buttons. (See Fig. 49.)

This suit also illustrates a permissible variation in the trimming. Here folds of red flannel trim a blue serge suit. If it

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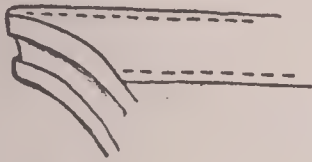


Fig. (50) Bias folds are used for trimming

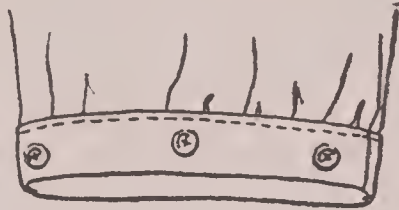


Fig. (51) The lower edge of the blouse is finished with a band

were a wash suit of white Jean cloth or drill that you were making, you might use blue jean cloth bands and a blue embroidered star on the shield.

Making the Sailor Blouse in Tuck-in Style: Here too, the collar, sleeves and shield are made the same as the middy except for the

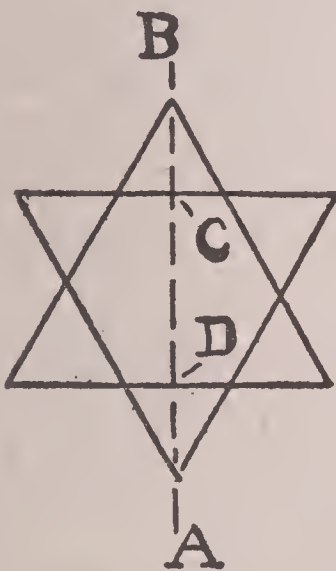


Fig. (52) Diagram for embroidered star

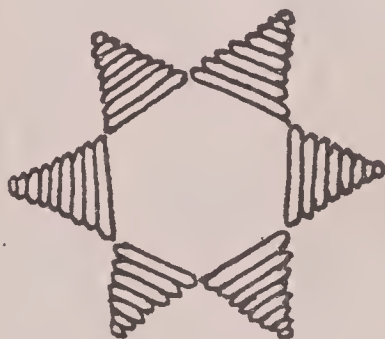


Fig. (53) The first stitches in working the star

trimming. The trimming is bias folds of material stitched flat on either side. (See Fig. 50.)

Finish the lower edge of the blouse with a waistband, as shown in Fig. 51.

You can buy star and other emblems, suitable for sailor suits, all ready to applique. However, a pretty star can be worked over a triangular diagram.

Draw a straight line as line AB, Fig. 52. Then draw two triangles with all sides equal, placing them on the line AB so that the distance from B to C and A to D is equal. If this is done, the other points will come the same.

To work the star, fill in the points with over-and-over stitches. (See Fig. 53.) Then in the center portion take three long stitches and catch them in the center with a short stitch. (See Fig. 54.) Fill in the vacant space solid. (See Fig. 55.)



Fig. (54) The long stitches in the center

A Russian Blouse: Suits with this type of blouse are always in style for boys from six to eight years. They can be made in a great variety of materials.



Fig. (55) *The star completed*

Wash suits in Russian blouse style are shown in striped kindergarten cloth, chambray, gingham, linen, percale and drill. Be sure to select a boyish color. Navy blue is always nice for a boy, so is brown and the grayish tan shades. Gray is also a

boy's shade.

Homespun, tweed, serge and flannel are the woolen most often used for such a style as is shown in Fig. 56.

Making the Russian Blouse: The front edges can be finished with plain hems or the hem allowance cut off and the edges faced. If the facing is used, cut it about four inches wide, using the front pattern as a guide.

After the fronts are finished close the shoulder seams. In wash material, use lap-felled seams, but in cloth bind the edges and make open seams.

Line the collar and face it to the neck with a bias of lining or double stitch it to the neck. If it is double stitched to the neck, join first the outside collar piece to the neck, as shown in Fig. 57; then turn under the free edge of the collar and stitch it over the raw edges.

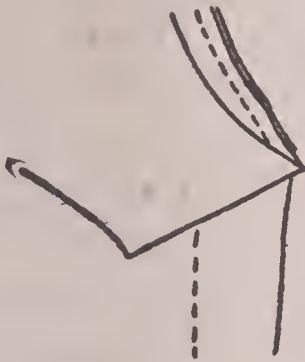


Fig. (56) Four-and six-year-old boys wear Russian blouses

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES

(See Fig. 58.) This way of joining a collar to the neck is only practical where the collar comes to the edge of the closing. If the collar comes only to the center-front and the hem extends beyond the center-front, face the collar to the neck.

Stitch the sleeve to the armhole before the sleeve and underarm seams are joined. Make



*Fig. (57) Stitching
the collar to the
blouse*



*Fig. (58) The free
edge of the collar
turned in and
stitched*

a double stitched or lap-felled seam where the sleeve sews to armhole. Close the sleeve and underarm seams in a continuous stitching making a French seam.

Line the cuff or cut it double and insert the bottom of the sleeve between the two thicknesses.

A COMPLETE COURSE IN DRESSMAKING

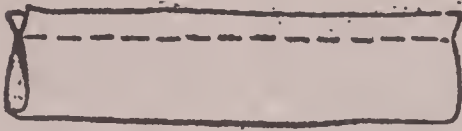


Fig. (59) The material for the belt strap

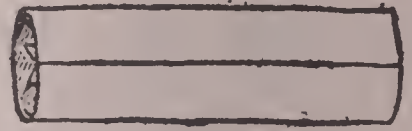


Fig. (60) The strap turned right side out

Hem the lower edge of the blouse.

To make the belt straps, stitch a fold of material as shown in Fig. 59. Turn it right side out and press it as shown in Fig. 60. Turn in the raw edges at the ends and stitch across them. (See Fig. 61.) Place the belt strap with what will be outside when finished, next to the right side of the garment and stitch across the end as in Fig. 61. Then turn the belt strap into its finished position. Turn under the free end and stitch again, as in Fig. 62, being careful not to catch the loop of the strap in the stitching.

Line the belt, as shown in Fig. 63. Turn the belt right side out, fold in the raw edges at the end and stitch as in Fig. 64.

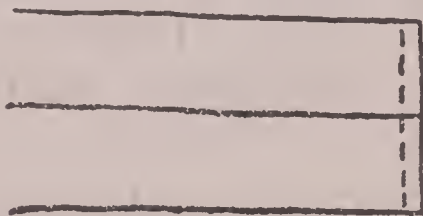


Fig. (61) One end of the strap stitched to the blouse

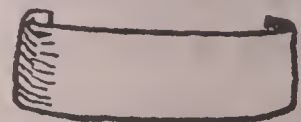


Fig. (62) The strap as it appears finished

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES

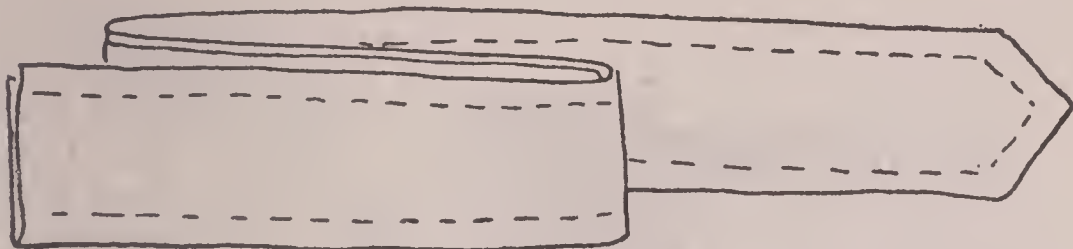


Fig. (63) The belt stitched to the lining

Work buttonholes in the left front of the coat and in the left end of the belt. Sew buttons to the right front.

TROUSERS

ONCE you have learned how to make one pair of boys' trousers, you won't have any more difficulty with trousers for they are practically all the same. Vents, flies and waistbands really are not as hard to stitch as frills and fancy work on a little girl's dress. It is all in getting use to them.

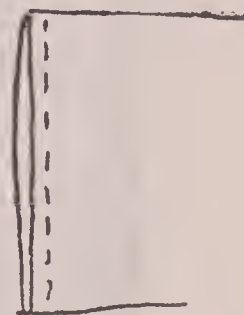


Fig. (64) Finishing the end of the belt

I have selected examples of the general types of boys' trousers. These give you all the different finishes.

Knickerbockers : Boys ten, twelve and fourteen years old usually wear the knickerbockers belted at the knee, in preference to

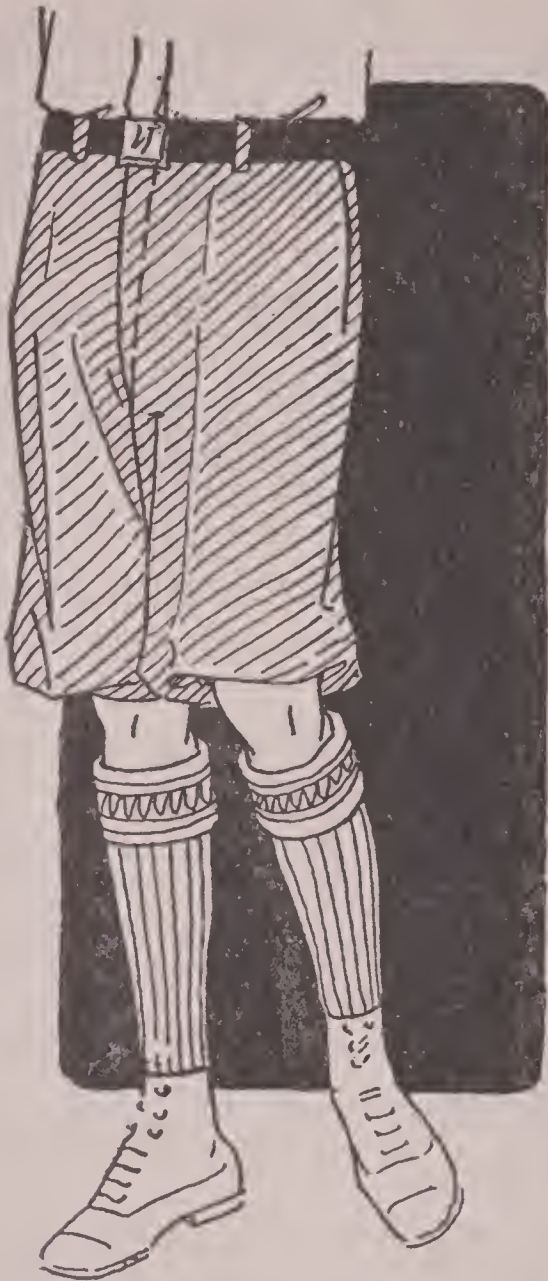


Fig. (65) Regulation knickerbockers

the straight trousers. In construction they are about the same except for the knee band.

Trousers for knock-about-wear are best made of some such sturdy goods as corduroy or khaki cloth. Gray or natural coarse linen make cool summer pants. And coarse, homespun tweed, serge and the medium weight worsteds are suitable for cooler weather.

Cutting the Knickerbockers: Diagram Fig. 66 shows the pattern for the knickerbockers laid on the goods. If you are making a suit

where the blouse and trousers are of the same material, place both the blouse and trousers

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES



Buttonhole stand Extension

Fig. (66) The knickerbocker pattern placed on the goods

patterns on the goods at the same time—that is make one layout. It saves goods.

Making Knickerbockers: Here, too, it will save time to do as much finishing as possible before joining pieces. Cut an extension the

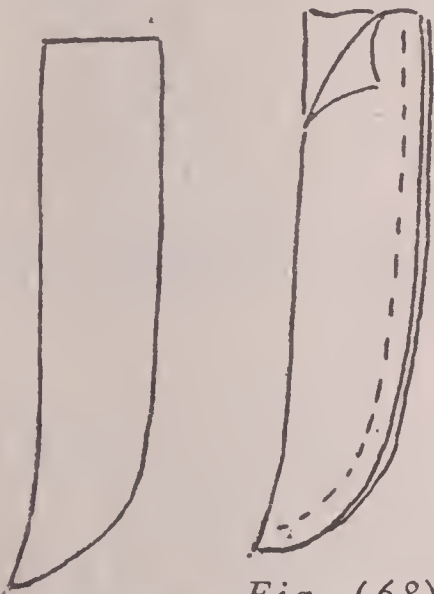


Fig. (67)
Pattern for facing and lap of fly

Fig. (68)
The two pieces for the lap stitched together

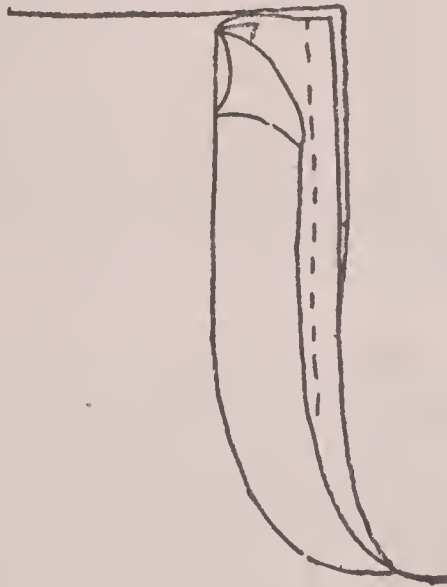


Fig. (69) The lap stitched to the knickerbockers

shape of the piece in Fig. 67. Line this. The Fig. 68 shows the lining stitched to the outside. Turn the extension right side out and press it. Join it to the right front for fly button-stand. The Fig. 69 shows the first stitching and Fig. 70 the second stitching, in joining the extension to the trousers.

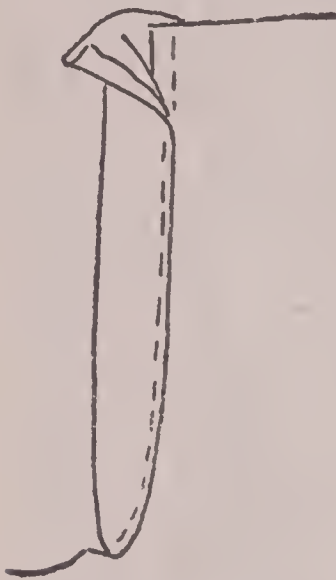


Fig. (70) The second stitching of the lap



Fig. (71) The facing stitched to the left front



Fig. (72) The facing turned and stitched to the wrong side

Face left front, cutting the facing the same shape as the extension. (See Figs. 71 and 72.) The left front has a buttonhole-stand. Cut this twice the width of the extension as shown in Fig. 73. Fold the piece through the center and stitch as shown in Fig. 74. Stitch the back edge of the buttonhole-stand to the left

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES

front along the stitching of the facing. (See Fig 75.) Make buttonholes in buttonhole-stand and sew buttons to extension, spacing them to match buttonholes. Tack buttonhole-stand to trousers between the buttonholes.

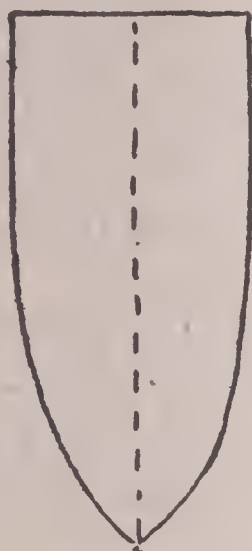


Fig. (73) The underlap for the buttonholes

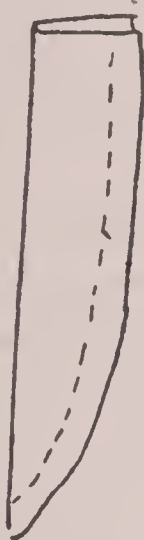


Fig. (74) The underlap folded and stitched



Fig. (75) The underlap stitched to the left side of the knickerbockers

There is usually a slash pocket in the back of a boy's trousers. (See Fig. 76.) To make a slash pocket, mark the proper position of the pocket on the right side of the material. Cut two pocket pieces to extend about a half inch beyond the slash on either side and any desired depth. Place one piece above



Fig. (76) Boys like a slash pocket at the back of the trousers

the mark, lapping it a seam's width over the mark. Stitch across the piece, running the stitching parallel to the mark and about a sixteenth of an inch from it. (See Fig. 77.)

Place the second pocket piece below the mark, lapping the top of the piece a seam's width over the mark and stitch as shown in Fig. 78. This stitching ought to be placed about one-sixteenth of an inch below the mark.

At the end of the pocket mark, stitch crosswise between the stitching in the upper and lower pocket pieces. Stitch back and forth several times to make the ends of the pocket firm.

Then you are ready to make the slash for the pocket. Never attempt to slash the goods

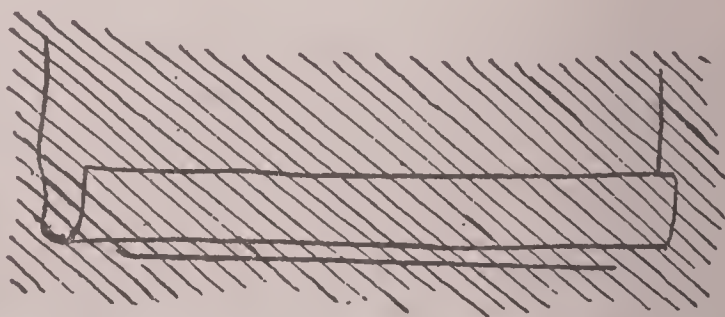


Fig. (77) Stitching the upper pocket piece in place

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES

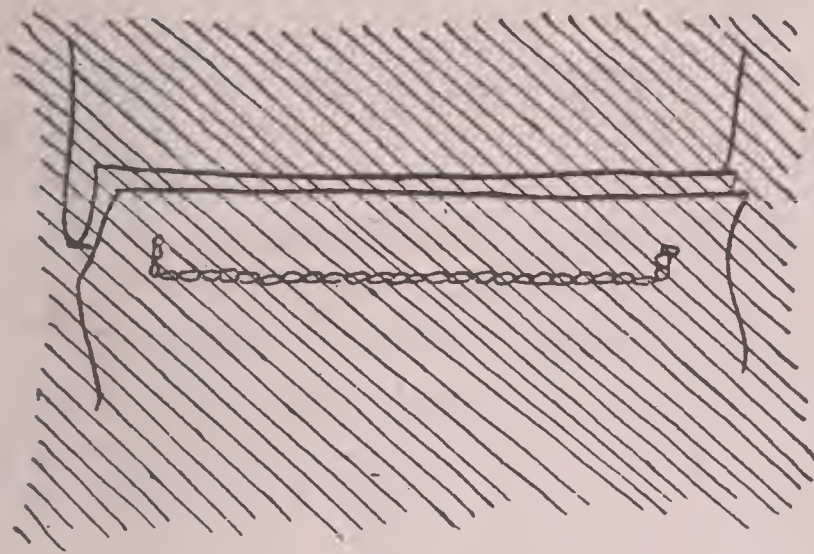


Fig. (78) Stitching the lower pocket piece in place

before stitching the pocket pieces in place for the material is bound to fray and stretch, making it impossible to finish the edges. In slashing, cut centerway between the two stitchings and diagonally to the corners. (See



Fig. (79) The slash

Fig. 79.) Turn the pocket pieces through the slash on-

to the wrong side of the trousers. Roll the pocket pieces so that they bind the edges and just come together. On the wrong side of the trousers, baste one pocket piece above and one below the opening. Baste the edges of the pocket opening together and press. (See Fig. 80.) Stitch around the opening again.

Rip the basting and turn down the upper

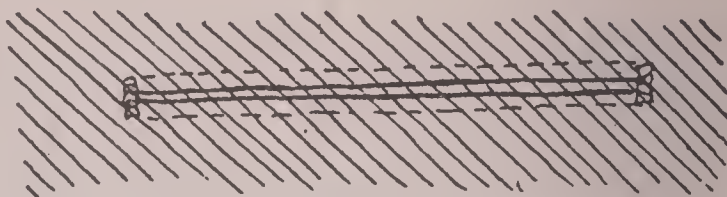


Fig. (80) As the slash will look on the right side

pocket piece so that it lies on top of the under piece, and stitch the two pocket pieces together. (See Fig. 81.) Bind the raw edges of the pocket, using a thin, firm piece of material for the bias binding.

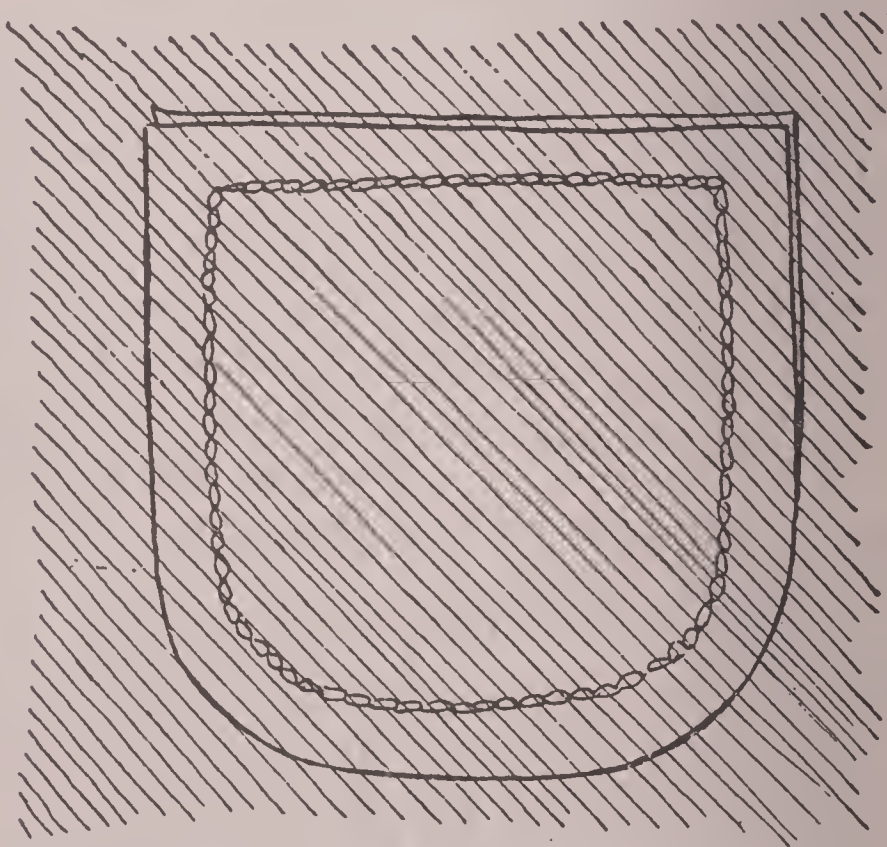


Fig. (81) Stitch the pocket pieces together

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES

For each side pocket, cut a pocket piece of firm lining material, as the piece shown in Fig. 82. Face either side with material the same as the trousers as shown in Fig. 83. Fold pocket piece and stitch around lower portion as shown in Fig. 84. Sew one side of pocket to front and one side to back of trousers. (See Fig. 85.) Join side seam of

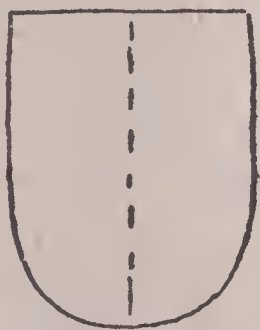


Fig. (82) The pocket piece for the sides of the trousers

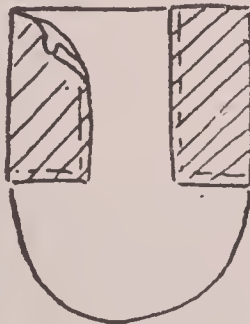


Fig. (83) Facing the pocket piece



Fig. (84) The pocket piece turned and stitched

trousers above and below pocket, making lap-felled seams. Leave side seams open at bottom for a space of two and a half inches, finishing the edges with narrow hems. (See Fig. 86.)

Next join inner leg seams. Close the crotch seam. Press these seams open and reinforce with straight linen tape. (See Fig. 87.)

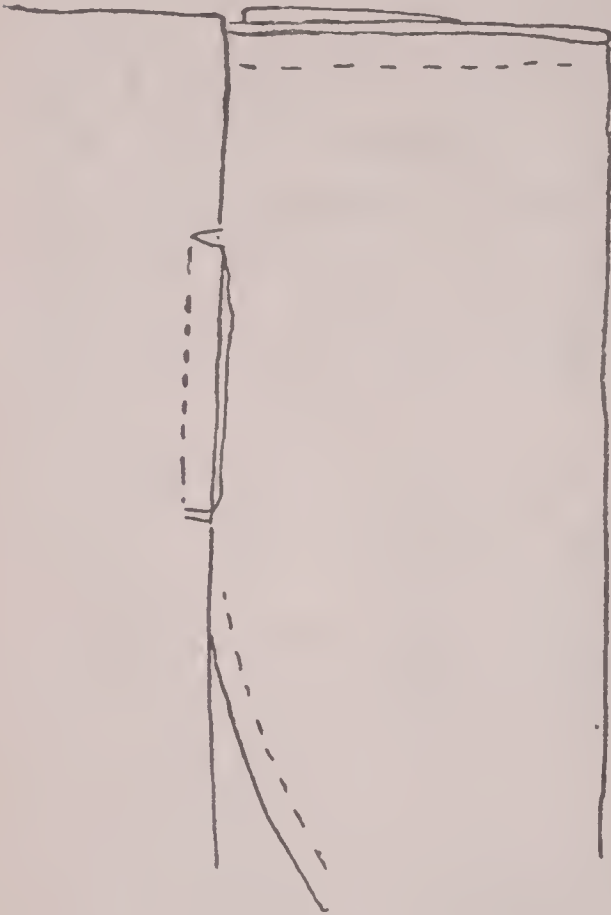


Fig. (85) The pocket stitched to the trousers

Lay fullness at lower edge of trousers in small pleats. Line knee-band, as shown in Fig. 88. After knee-band is turned right side out, turn under upper edges and press. Insert lower edge of trousers between the two thicknesses of the band as shown in Fig. 89, make buttonhole in one end of knee-band and sew on button to match. The clos-

ing of the knee-band is shown in Fig. 90.

Face upper edge of trousers as in Fig. 91. Make belt straps as in Russian blouse.

Straight Trousers: Little boys wear straight trousers, as shown in Fig. 92. The materials suggested for the knickerbockers also are suitable for the straight trousers, if the boy is eight or ten years old. Smaller boys

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES

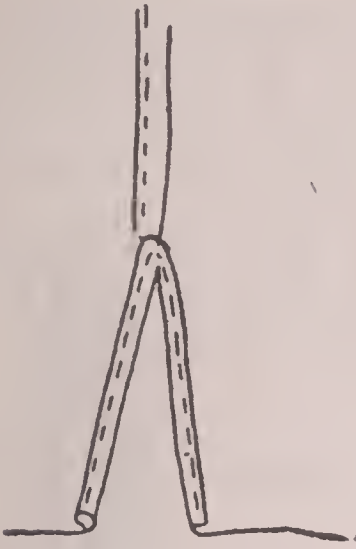


Fig. (86) Hem the leg vent in the knickerbockers

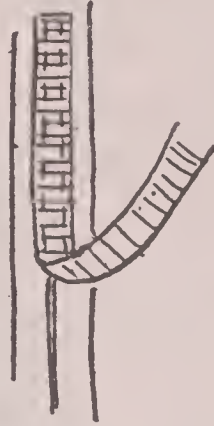


Fig. (87) Tape the seams

may have more frivolous goods.

For instance the six-year-old boy might have trousers of dull light blue chambray and white pique or dotted swiss for his blouse. Light green is also nice for the small boy, when a touch of the same color is put on the blouse.

Cutting the Straight Trousers: Diagram Fig. 93 shows the pattern for the straight



Fig. (88) Lining the leg band

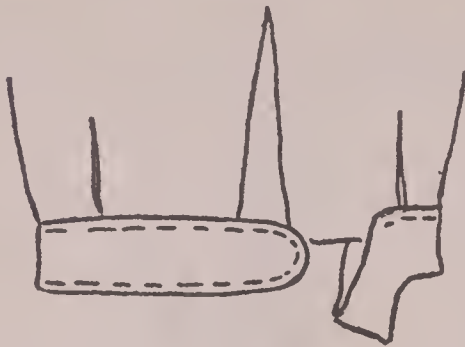


Fig. (89) *The leg band stitched to the trousers*

trousers placed on the goods, folded double lengthwise. I give the diagram mainly to remind you that you must make a layout to get the best result.

You may have to rearrange the pieces to fit

them to your width of goods.

Making the Straight Trousers: Small boys' trousers, as shown in Fig. 92, are made with a drop seat and are finished differently at

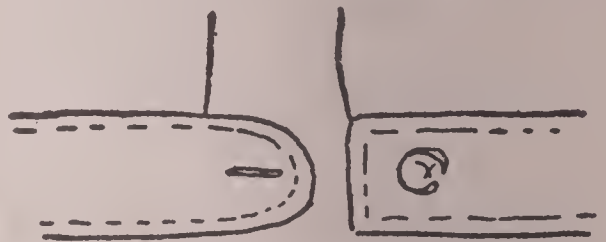


Fig. (90) *Finish the leg band with a button and buttonhole*

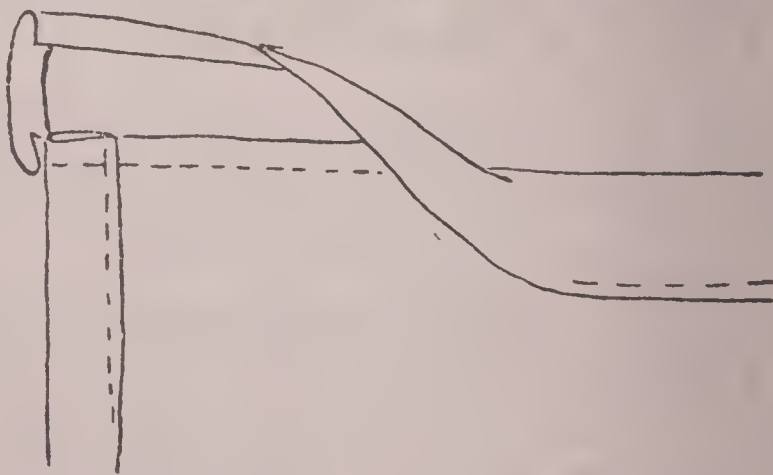


Fig. (91) *Facing the top of the knickerbockers*

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the fly. The pieces for the fly are shaped as shown in Fig. 94. Stitch around the outer edges of the fly pieces and turn right side out.



Fig. (92) Eight-year-old boys usually wear straight trousers

Stitch one edge of the fly to the right front as shown in Fig. 95. Then turn under the free

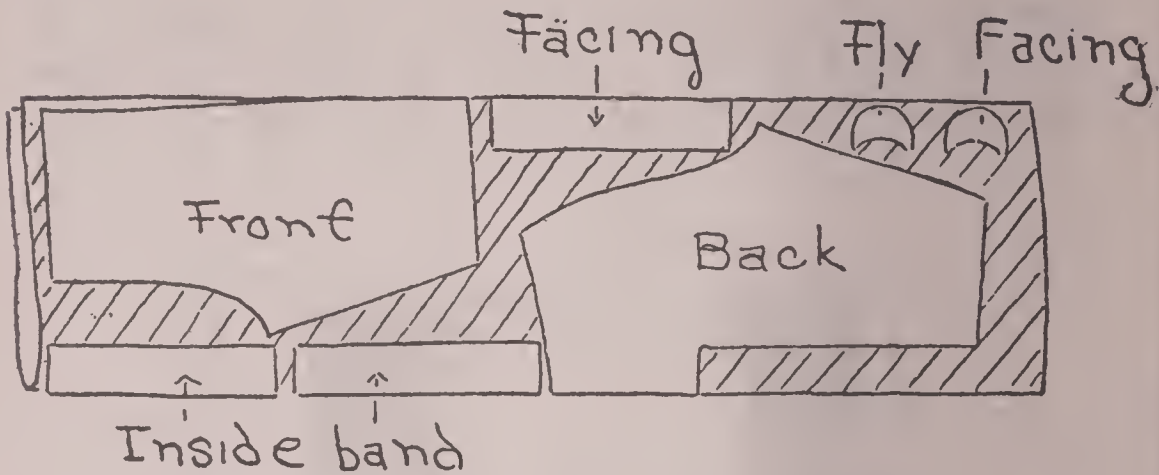


Fig. (93) Diagram showing how to cut trousers

edge a seam's width and stitch as shown in Fig. 96.

The best way to finish the left side of the trousers at the fly opening is with a facing



Fig. (94) The fly



Fig. (95) The fly stitched to the trousers

Fig. (96) The second stitching of the fly

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piece cut the same shape as the fly. Turn under the outer edges of the facing and stitch as shown in Fig. 97. Stitch the facing to the left front as shown in Fig. 98. Then turn it onto the wrong side of the trousers and tack it in place.

In finishing the upper portion of the trousers at the side seams, face the edges. The

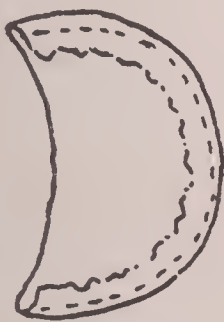


Fig. (97) The facing hemmed

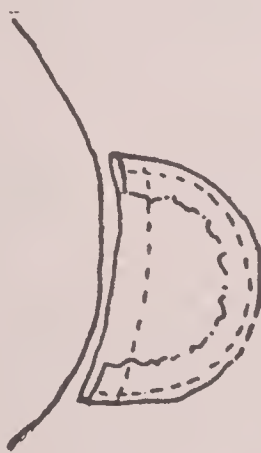


Fig. (98) The facing stitched in place

Fig. 99 shows the first stitching in joining the facing to the front and back, and Fig. 100 the second stitching, when the facings are turned onto the wrong side. Bind the edges and make open seams at the outside and inside leg seams. (See Fig. 101.) But make a lap-felled seam above and below the fly in the crotch joining. Face the top of the trousers.

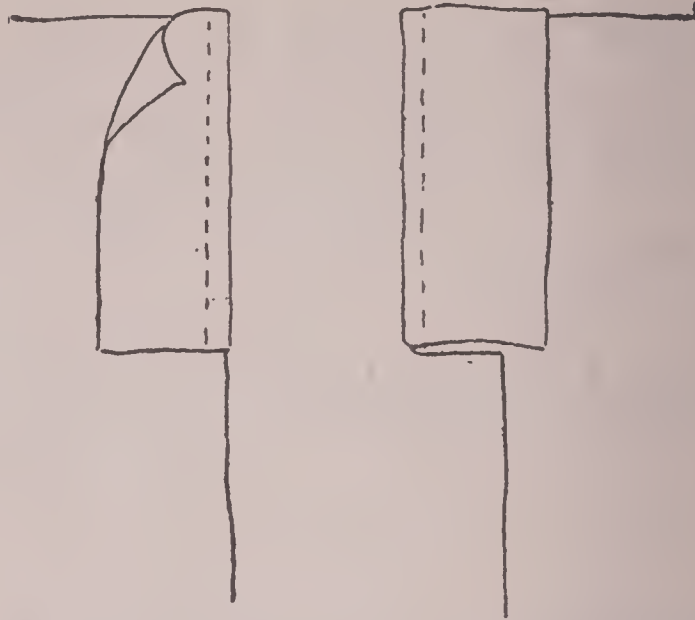


Fig. (99) Stitching the facings to the sides of the trousers

The Fig. 102 shows the facing stitched the first time and Fig. 103 the facing turned onto the wrong side and basted.

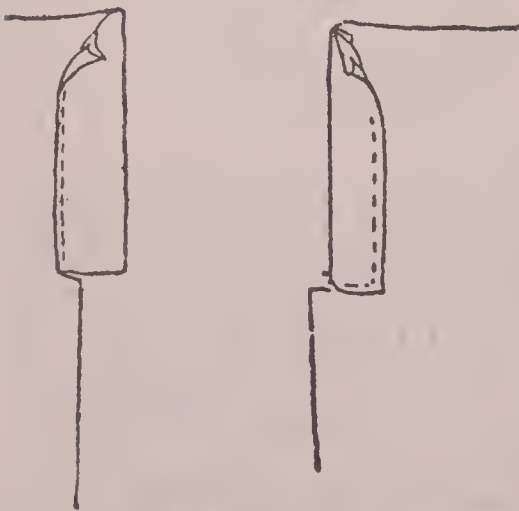


Fig. (100) The side vents finished

Before stitching bottom of facing, fold a stay belt as shown in Fig. 104. Work buttonholes at regular intervals to match buttons on underwaist or blouse and stitch it along bottom of facing.

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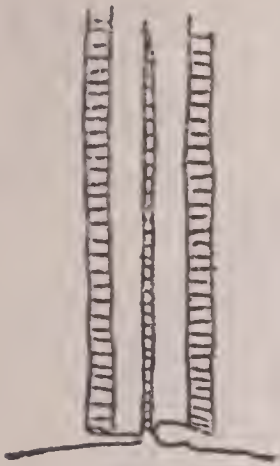


Fig. (101) The open seam bound

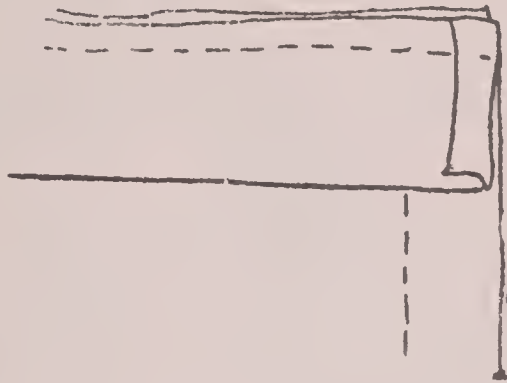


Fig. (102) Facing the top

(See Fig. 105.) Hem the lower edge of the trousers as shown in Fig. 106.

Button-on Trousers: Another style of small boy's trousers is shown in Fig. 107. Different styles of tabs and points are often used to give a little touch of difference to the suit.

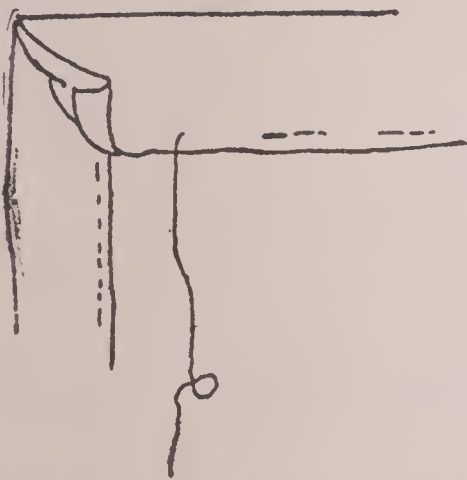


Fig. (103) The facing basted in place

These button-on styles of trousers are used both in wash and cloth suits. Light blue, light green, gray or tan chambray trousers are shown with white batiste, linen and even dotted swiss waists that have collars and cuffs to match the trous-

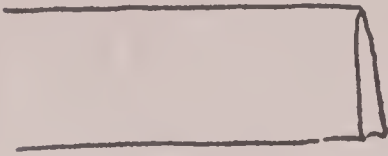


Fig. (104) *The underlap for the top*

ers. Where the trousers are serge, the blouse is of white pique, striped kindergarten cloth or natural pongee.

Making the Button-on Trousers: The fly and side vent is finished the same as in the straight trousers just described.

Finish the top of the trousers with a shaped facing. Fig. 108 shows the facing stitched to the right side of the trousers. Turn it onto the wrong side and baste it in place. Make an underlap of a fold of material, creasing it lengthwise through the center, stitching the two raw edges together and turning it right side out. Work buttonholes in this to match the buttons on the waistband of the blouse and stitch it to the wrong side of the trousers, as shown in Fig. 109.

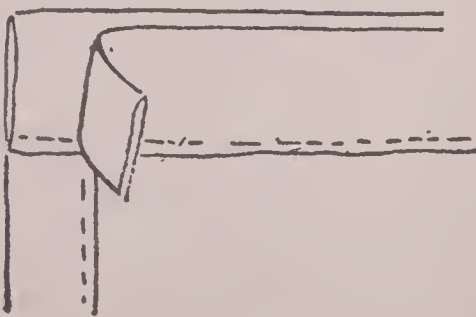


Fig. (105) *Stitching the underlap in place*

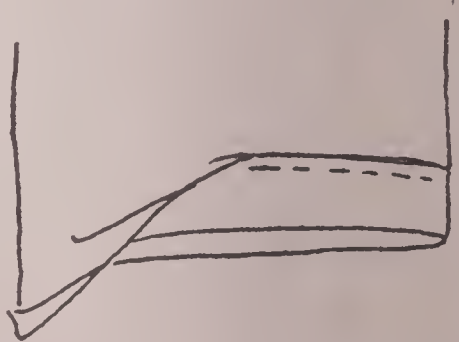


Fig. (106) *Hemming the bottom of the leg*

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Hem the lower edge of the trousers.



Fig. (107) A four-year boy's button-on trousers

COATS

AS I told you in the lesson on coat making, all coats are tailored in about the same way. A boy's tailored coat is stayed and taped and interlined the same as a woman's

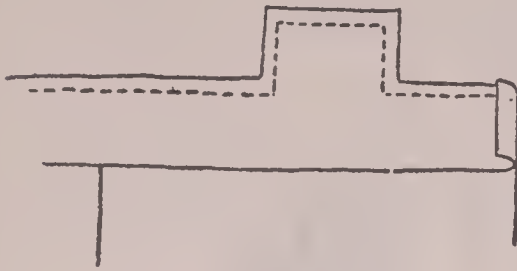


Fig. (108) *Facing the top of the trousers*

tailored coat. You ought to be able to make any style of a boy's coat following the general directions in the coat lesson.

I am giving here only one example—a suit coat, Fig. 110.

It's the kind of coat the smart shops are showing in the Palm Beach, mohair and linen suits. That is the reason I have selected it. I wanted to tell you especially about an unlined boy's coat.

I might add that you can make good-looking tweed and serge suits with unlined coats, too.

Making an Unlined Suit Coat: Here are some of the important things in making an unlined summer coat: In taking up the dart,

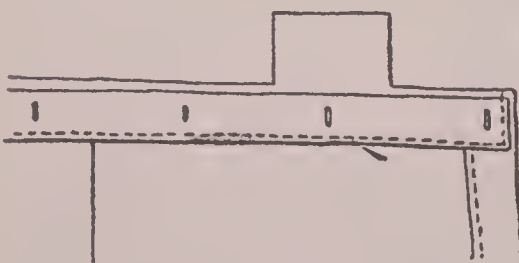


Fig. (109) *The facing and underlap stitched in place*

taper the stitching at the ends. (See Fig. 111.) To prevent stretching, tape front of coat and roll line of revers, as in Fig. 112. Hold tape taut and ease coat to

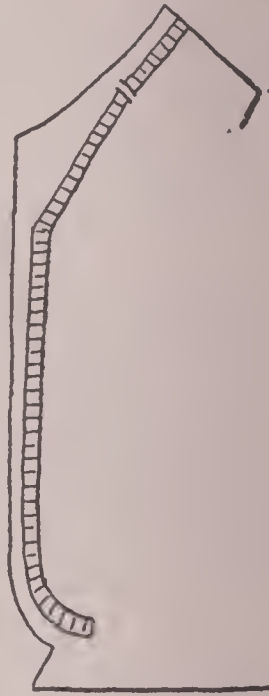
HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES



Fig. (110) Boy's linen suit



*Fig. (111)
Stitching the
dart at the side
of the coat*



*Fig. (112) Taping
the front of the coat*

it, taking a stitch first on one side and then on the other. (See Fig. 113.) Use care that stitches do not show on right side of goods.

In binding back edge of front facing, stitch bias to edge, as in Fig. 114, and turn it and stitch a second time, as in Fig. 115. After facing has been placed on right side of coat and stitched, as in Fig. 116, turn it onto the

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES

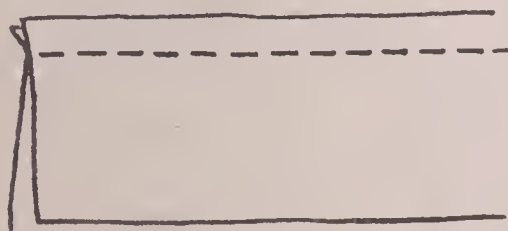
wrong side, drawing and basting it tightly below roll line to revers and easing it loosely over revers, so the revers will roll smoothly.

When plaits are laid in upper back, as in Fig. 117, stitch lower back to upper back with raw edges of seam extending on right side. (See Fig. 118.) Stitch belt flat over seam, as in Fig. 119. Bind edges at shoulder and underarm before joining. Make open seams, as in Fig. 120.



*Fig. (113) Cat stitch
the tape in place*

Tape back of neck. Also, make open seam in under collar. (See Fig. 121.) Cut canvas interlining for collar without seams. In sewing canvas to under collar, cover crescent-shaped portion which comes at back of neck with machine stitching. (See Fig. 122.) After top collar is stitched to under collar, as in Fig. 123, turn it right side out, sew under collar to coat, and slip-stitch



*Fig. (114) The first stitching in
applying the binding*

A COMPLETE COURSE IN DRESSMAKING

top collar over raw edges.
(See Fig. 124.)

Stay coat where hem turns
with tape. (Fig. 125.) Line
cuff, as in Fig. 126, turn it

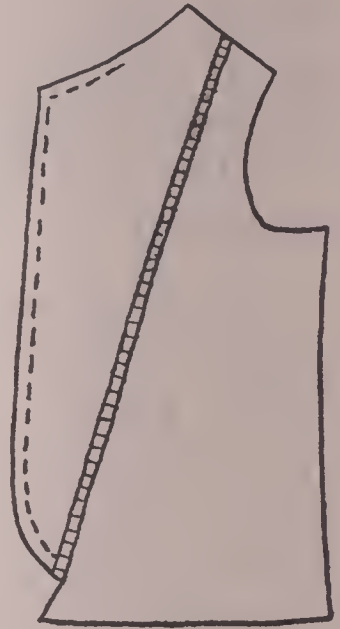
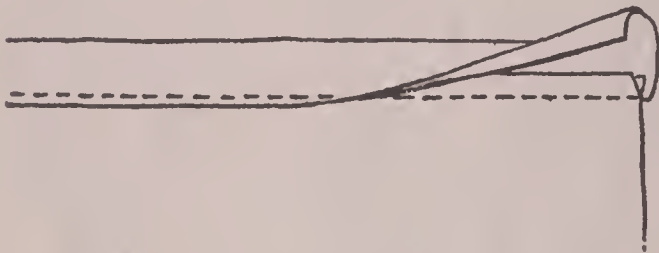


Fig. (115) The second stitching in sewing on the binding

Fig. (116) The cloth facing stitched to the front

and baste to right side of sleeve; bind lower edge, as in Fig. 127, and hem. (See Fig. 128.)



Fig. (117) Pleating the lower edge of the upper back

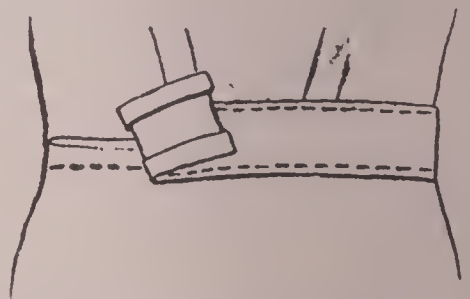


Fig. (118) The back belt stitched in place

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES



Fig. (119)
As the back
looks finished

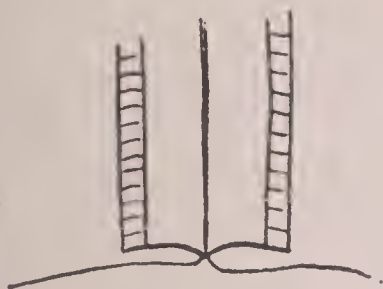


Fig. (120) Bind the
shoulder seams

Turn edges and press pockets before joining to coat. (See Figs. 129 and 130.)

HATS

HAVE you ever tried your hand at making a boy's cap? Hat making for the little fellow is not as difficult as it sounds.



Fig. (121) Make an open seam
in the under collar



Fig. (122) The canvas stitched
to the under collar



Fig. (123) Top collar stitched to
under collar

Careful stitching and careful pressing are the two requirements for a result that you will be proud of.

Wouldn't you like to make Johnny a tweed cap to match his suit? And Fred may need a serge hat to wear to school.

Run through the descriptions of these caps and see how easy it is to make them.

One-piece Cap: Every boy over eight



Fig. (124) Collar joined to coat

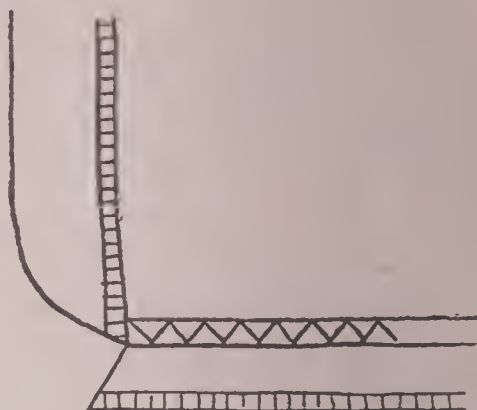


Fig. (125) Lower edge stayed with tape

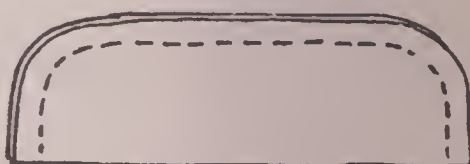


Fig. (126) Lining stitched to cuff

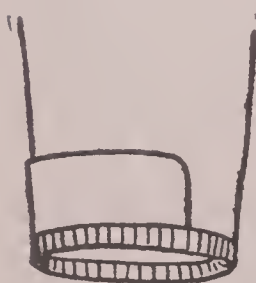


Fig. (127) Lower edge of sleeve bound



Fig. (128) Hem turned onto wrong side of sleeve



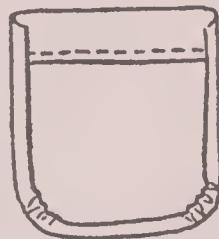
Fig. (129) Hemming top of pocket

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES

years old likes a regular man's cap of tweed, serge, or linen. He doesn't want any frill—just a plain peak cap as shown in Fig. 131.

In making the cap, stitch darts, as in Fig. 132, and press them open. Stay the bottom with tailors' canvas. (See Fig. 133.) Reinforce the seams of the lower lining with tape, as in Fig. 134. Cut the coarse, light-weight canvas interlining larger than the top lining piece. (See Fig. 135.) Figs. 136 and 137 show the two parts of the lining joined.

The top facing for the peak ought to be a



*Fig. (130)
Edges of pocket
turned and
pressed*



Fig. (131) Peak cap of tweed



Fig. (132) Stitching the dart

A COMPLETE COURSE IN DRESSMAKING

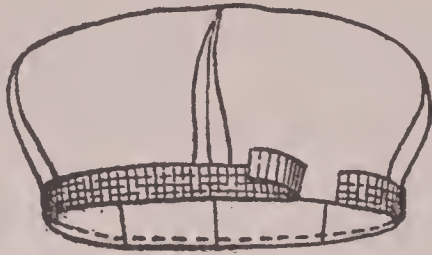


Fig. (133) Staying the lower edge



Fig. (134) The seams of the cap lining reinforced with tape

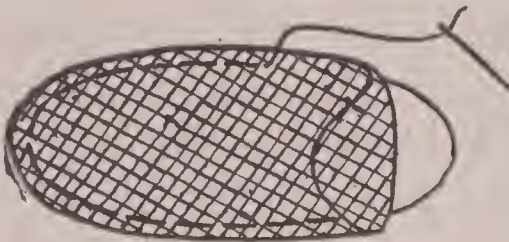


Fig. (135) Interlining the top lining

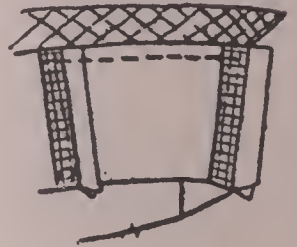


Fig. (136) The top and side lining pieces joined

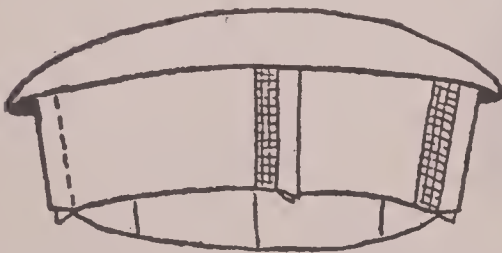


Fig. (137) As the completed lining looks

little larger than the under facing. (See Fig. 138.) In joining, hold it to the size of under facing. (See Fig. 139.) Cut foundation of stiff buckram or cardboard.

Fig. 140 shows facing slipped over foundation.

Join peak to outside hat, as in Fig. 141.

Then, stitch lining to outside across back and turn it inside the cap. Turn under raw edge of lining across peak, and slip-stitch it in place.



Fig. (138) The top facing for the peak is larger than the under facing

Sew the lining to the

cap as shown in Fig. 142. Turn it onto the inside of the cap and slip-stitch it in place.



Fig. (139) The facings joined

Hat with Rolling Brim and Sectional Crown: This description applies to the little

serge and cotton crash hats that six- and eight-year-old boys wear. Sometimes the crown is in six sections and sometimes in eight



Fig. (140) The facing slipped over the foundation peak

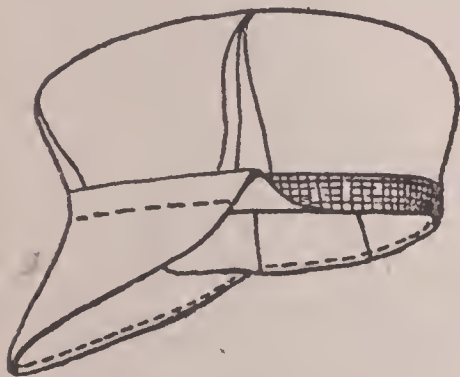


Fig. (141) The peak joined to the cap

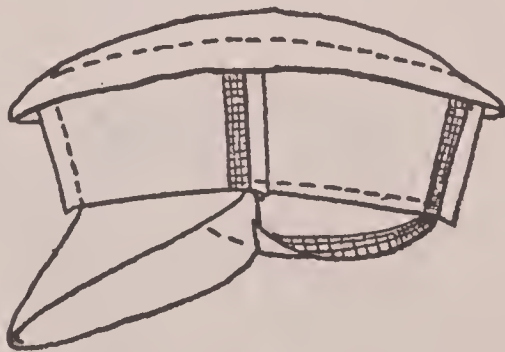


Fig. (142) The lining sewn to the cap

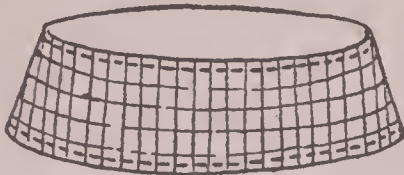


Fig. (143) The brim interlining

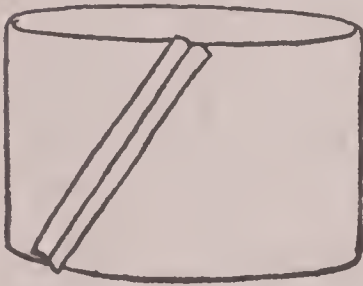


Fig. (144) Make an open seam in the brim facings



Fig. (145) Run gather threads in the brim facing

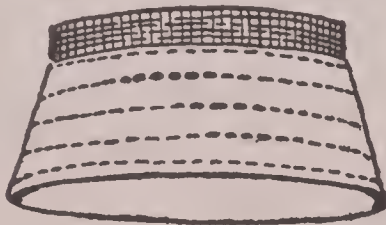


Fig. (146) The brim joined to the headband



Fig. (147) Make open seams in joining the crown

and the brim rolls up and flares a little.

Usually the brim is stitched around and around to give a tailored effect. Incidentally too, the stitching helps to shape it.

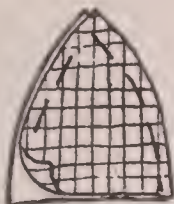
Making Hat: Such a hat needs interlining. Use tailors' canvas for the brim interlining. To prevent stretching, stitch around the top and bottom of the brim interlining. (See Fig. 143.)

Make an open seam where bias brim facing joins. (See Fig. 144.) Fold brim lengthwise through center and run a

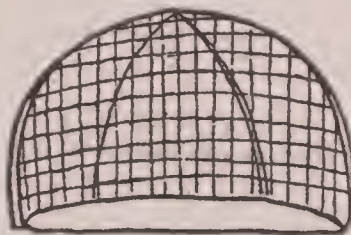
HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES



*Fig. (148)
Stitch either
side of the
seams*



*Fig. (149) The
lining piece
reinforced*



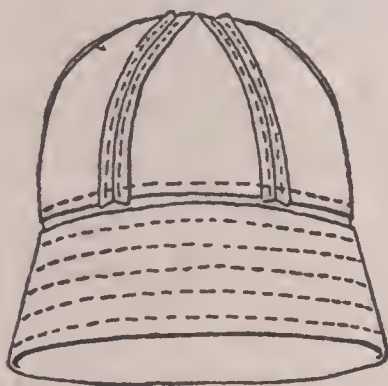
*Fig. (150) The completed
lining*

gather thread around edge. (Fig. 145.)

The fullness can be eliminated by covering with a wet cloth and pressing with a hot iron. After facing is slipped over canvas, stitch around brim.

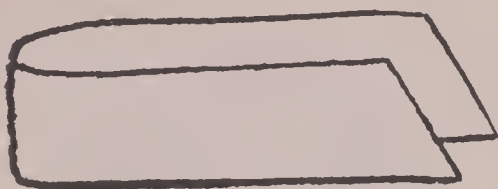
Cut the head band of buckram, and sew brim to it, as in Fig. 146. Make open seams in joining crown. (See Figs. 147 and 148.)

Reinforce lining pieces with net. (See Figs. 149 and 150.) Join outside crown to buckram band. (See Fig. 151.) Then sew lining in place. Figs. 152 and 153 show the bow.

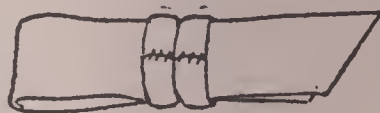


*Fig. (151) The outside
crown joined to headband*

Hat with Four-Section Crown: Little two- and four-year-old boys also wear sectional hats but there is no need to make quite so many sections to the crown.



(Fig. (152) *The first step in making bow for the headband*



(Fig. (153) *The bow completed*

Four sections will do nicely. If you doubt it, look at picture Fig. 154. It's white pique but you might also make it of natural linen, unbleached muslin or serge.

In making the hat, join the crown section with open seams. The lining for the crown is made the same as the outside. Stitch the two pieces for the brim together at the lower edge, as shown in Fig. 155. Insert the crown



(Fig. (154) *A pique hat for the little fellow*

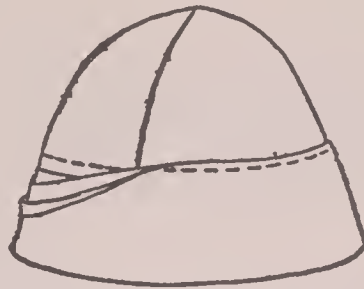
between the two pieces of the brim at the top. (See Fig. 156.) Cover the joining with a fold of the goods for a headband. Where the fold meets cover with a flat bow or a large white pearl button.

A Sailor Cap:
Have you ever

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES



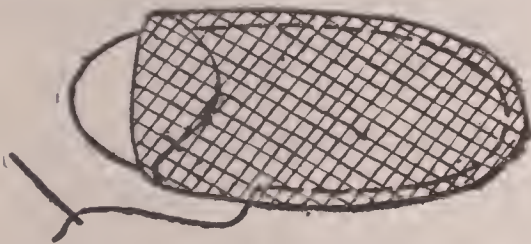
*Fig. (155) The two pieces
or the brim stitched together*



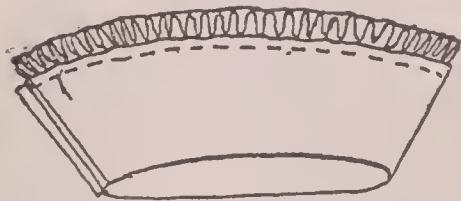
*Fig. (156) The crown
joined to the brim*

stopped to think why ready made sailor caps roll so nicely at the edges. It's the padding of tailors' wadding that does the little trick. If you add an interlining you can have just as good looking a result in the hat you make.

Making a Sailor Cap: Cut a thin layer of wadding larger than the top lining piece. (See Fig. 157.) Join the lining pieces as shown in Fig. 158. Cut the inside headband



*Fig. (157) The wadding is larger
than the lining piece*



*Fig. (158) The lining pieces
joined*

of wrapping paper and cover with lining as in Fig. 159. Then join the lining to the headband. (See Fig. 160.) Also make an outside headband of paper and cover it. (See Figs.

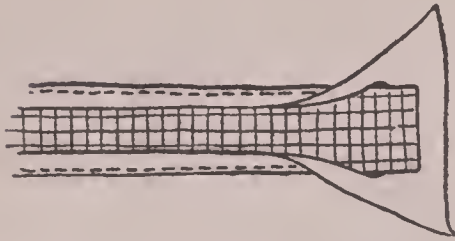


Fig. (159) The headband

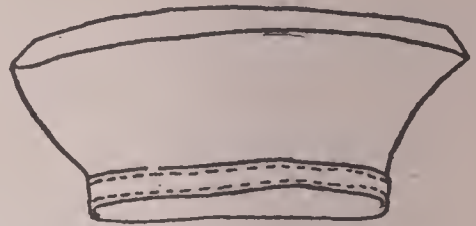


Fig. (160) The lining joined to the headband

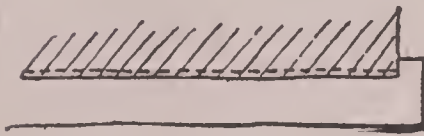


Fig. (161) Covering the outside headband

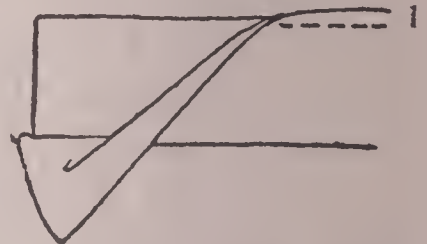


Fig. (162) The second stitching in covering the outside headband

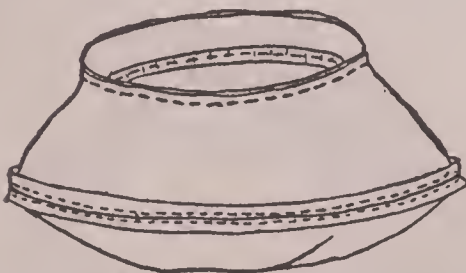


Fig. (163) The cap joined to the outside headband

161 and 162.) Join the cap to the headband as in Fig. 163.

Stitch the lining to the cap at the bottom. Sew on a grosgrain ribbon headband and make a flat bow at the

side as shown in Figs. 164, 165 and 166.



Fig. (164) The first step in making the bow

Fig. 167 shows the completed cap.

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES

UNDERWEAR

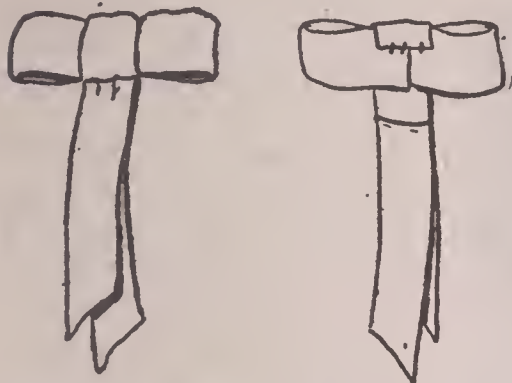


Fig. (165) The bow completed

Fig. (166) The bow on the wrong side

Summer Union Suit: An underwaist and drawers combination is shown in Fig. 168. This makes an excellent warm weather garment in cross-barred muslin.

You can run up a half dozen of these little suits in a short time and save a good deal of money.

Cutting the Union Suit: The pattern for the union suit is shown in diagram, Fig. 169, placed on the goods folded double lengthwise. Shift your pattern around on the goods until you are sure you have it fitted to advantage.

Making the Union Suit: Finish the front closing first with facings. The Fig. 170 shows the



Fig. (167) The sailor cap completed



Fig. (168) A little boy's summer union suit

lower edge of the back. (See Fig. 173.) Then turn the facing onto the wrong side,

facing stitched to the front edge and Fig. 171 the facing turned onto the wrong side and stitched the second time. Close shoulder and underarm seams making lap-felled seams. A seam of this type lies much flatter than a French seam. Turn under narrow hems at neck and armhole. (See Fig. 172.)

Reinforce the lower edge of the back and the waistline on the front with a facing. First stitch

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES

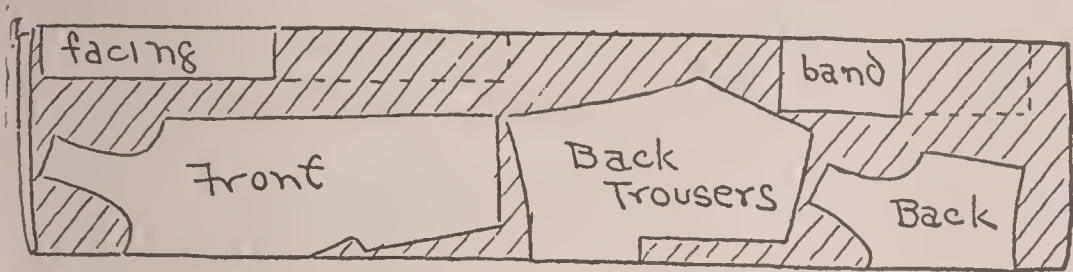


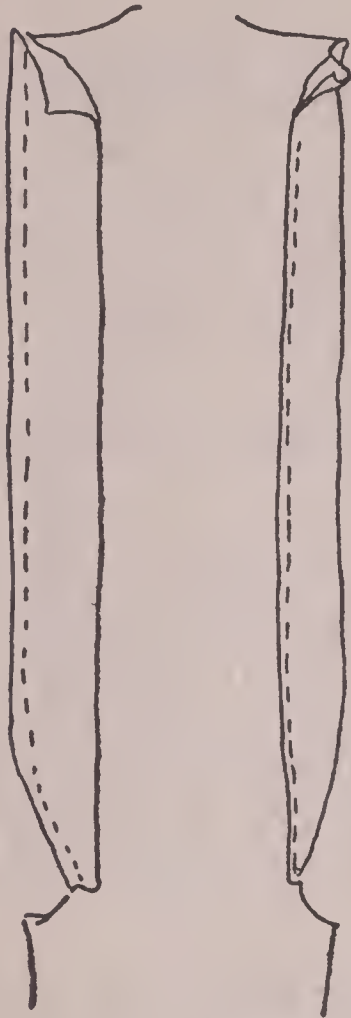
Fig. (169) The union suit pattern placed on the goods

fold under the edges and stitch as shown in Fig. 174.

Stitch back trouser section to front trouser section at outer leg, leaving seam open to placket depth. (See Fig. 175.) Make lap-felled seams. Finish placket with continuous facing. The Fig. 176 shows one edge of facing stitched to opening and Fig. 177, the facing turned onto the wrong side and stitched the second time.

Make lap-felled seams at inner leg and crotch joinings. Join back of trousers at top to waistband. Stitch waistband to trousers as shown in Fig. 178. Turn under raw edge of waistband, fold it through the center and stitch as shown in Fig. 179.

Finish front closing with buttons and buttonholes and sew buttons to waistband at regular intervals. Make matching buttonholes in top of back of trousers. Little boys'



*Fig. (170)
Face the front
closing*

*Fig. (171)
The facing
turned onto
the wrong
side*

trousers are often buttoned to a garment of this type.

Drawers Waist: A drawers waist is not difficult to make. You can use any good fitting blouse pattern as a block and make a drawers waist pattern, lowering the armhole and neck. Also mark for the belt at the bottom.

Choose a fine, medium weight material to make it. There is nothing better than muslin. You can buy the



*Fig. (172) Hem the
neck and armholes*

bias seam binding already cut and folded which will facilitate the work.

Make lap-felled seams at the shoulder and underarm joinings. Then sew the belt to the

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES

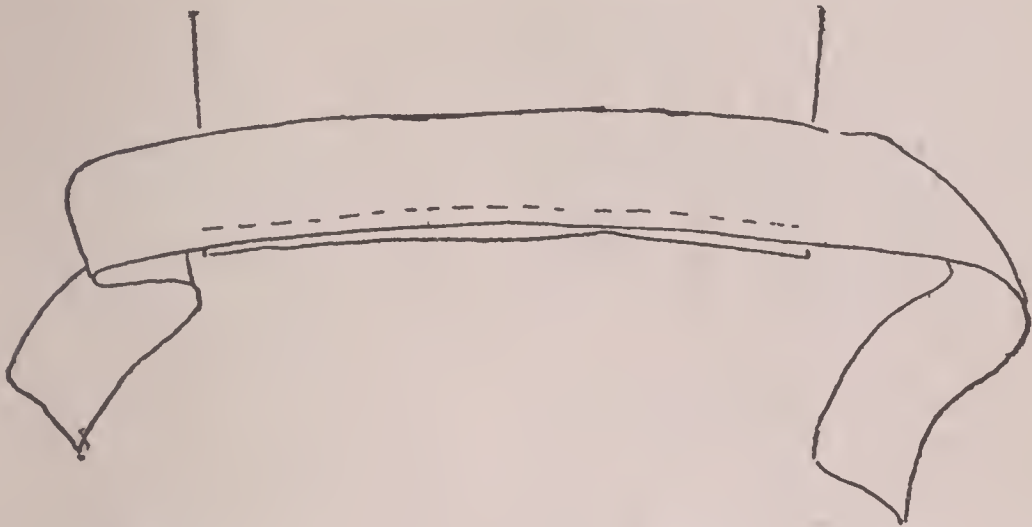


Fig. (173) The belt stitched to the lower edge of the back

bottom, taking a narrow seam and letting the raw edges extend on the right side of the waist.

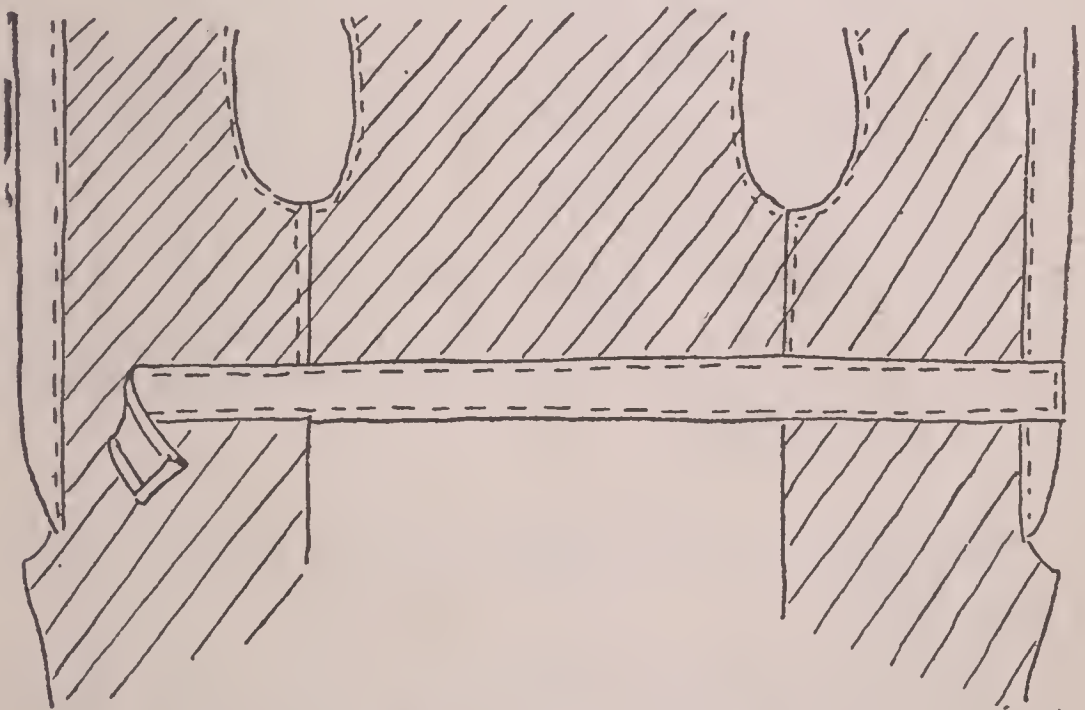


Fig. 174 The belt stitched across the fronts

Run tape through bone buttons and tack them to this seam. (See Fig. 180.) Then bind the joining of the waist and belt.

Bind an extension to the right front at the closing and bind the outer edge of the extension.

For the buttonhole extension bind both sides of a two-inch strip of material and cut it into inch-wide strips. Place these strips on the left front, with the bound edges next to each other. (See Fig. 181.) Bind the raw edge of the front of the waist and turn the small pieces beyond the front.

Bind the outer edges of the pieces. (See Fig. 182.)

Also bind the armholes, neck and lower edges.

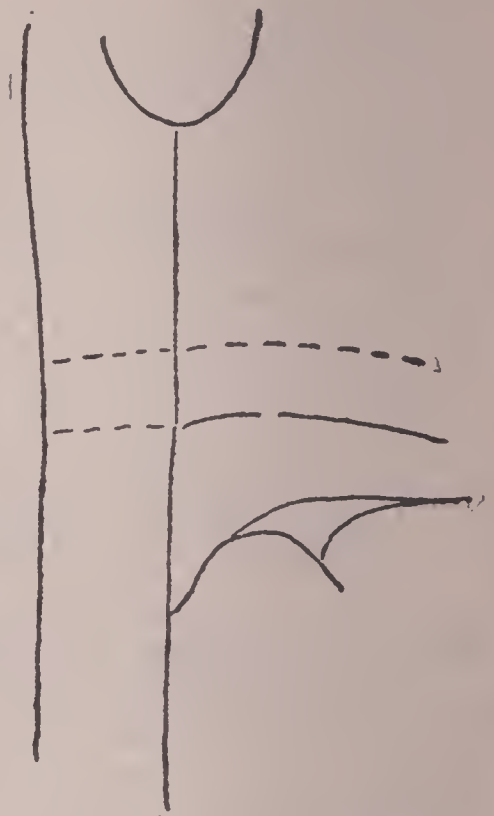


Fig. (175) There is a vent at the side

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES

OVERALLS

Making Overalls: Now that you know how to make boys' trousers, overalls will be easy. It won't take many minutes to run up a pair of jean overalls, as shown in Fig. 183.

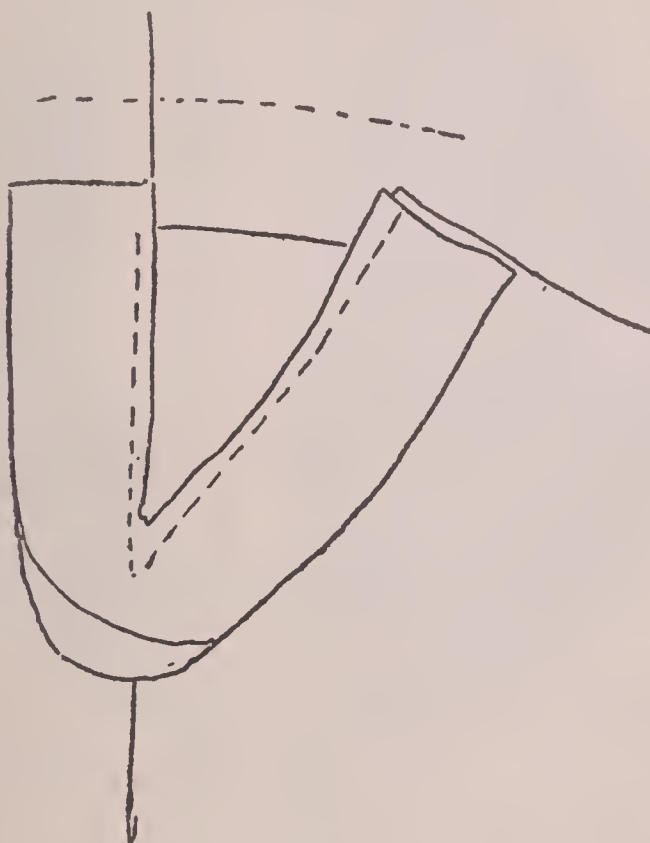


Fig. (176) Finish the vent with a continuous facing

Double stitch the seams and make a fly in the front just as in the trousers. Leave the side seams open at the top for a vent. Bind the back edge of the vent. (See Fig. 184.)

A COMPLETE COURSE IN DRESSMAKING

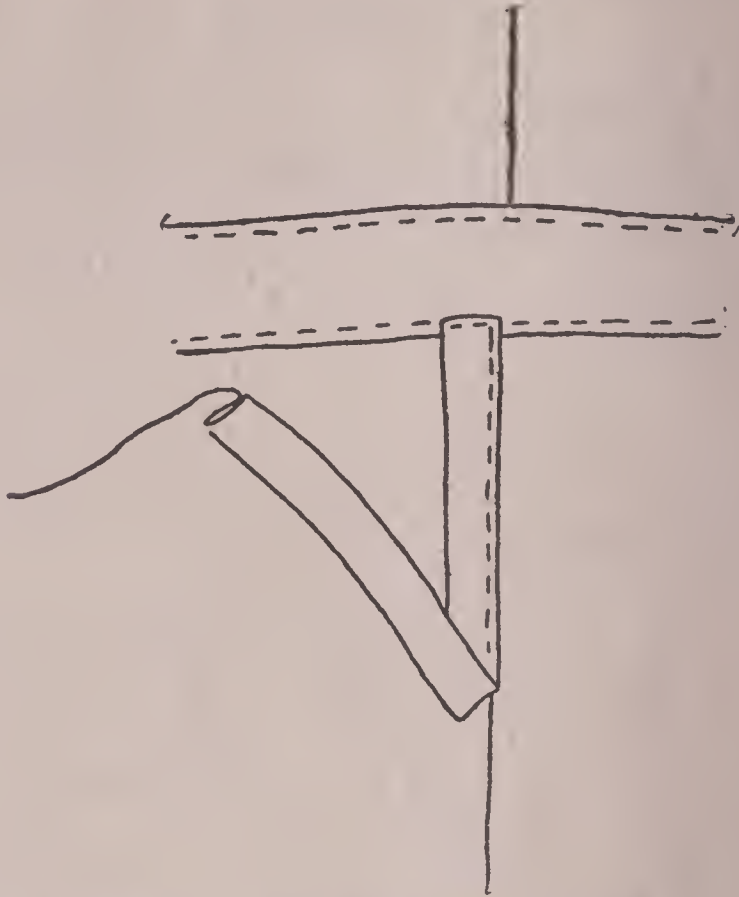


Fig. (177) The facing stitched in place

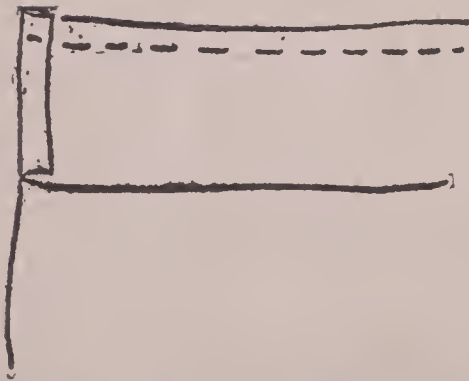


Fig. (178) The waistband stitched to the drawers

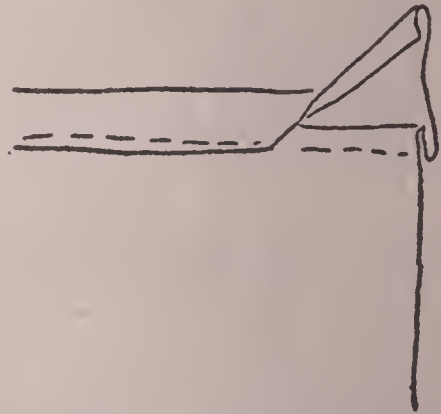


Fig. (179) The waistband folded and stitched a second time

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES



Fig. (180) A practical type of drawers waist

The front edge ought to be finished with a pointed facing. Stitch the facing to the right side, as shown in Fig. 185. Turn under the

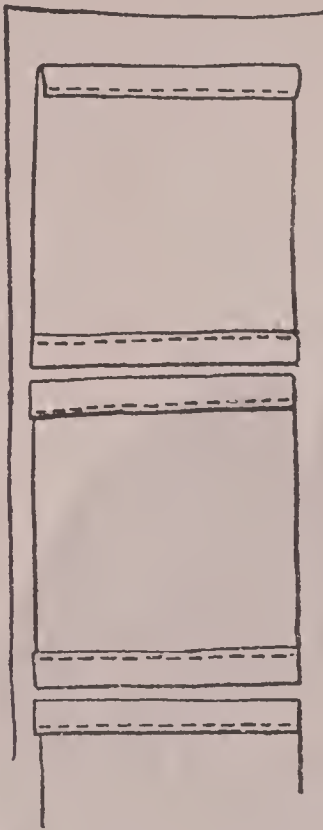


Fig. (181) Bound strips for buttonhole extensions

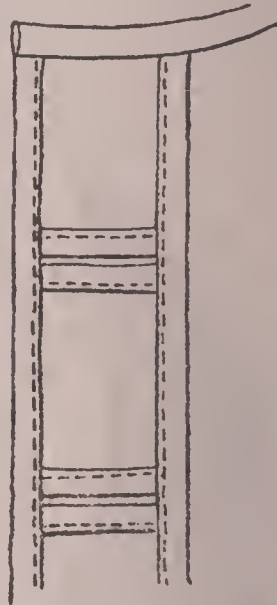


Fig. (182) The buttonholes completed

raw edges a seam's width, fold and stitch the facing, as shown in Fig. 186.

Turn narrow hems at the top of the overalls and on the straps. Fig. 187 shows the straps sewn to the back. Work buttonholes in the front of the straps and sew buttons to the bib. Work a buttonhole in the facing on the front of the vent and sew a button to the back.

Hem the bottom of the trousers.

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES



Fig. (183) Overalls are easy to make

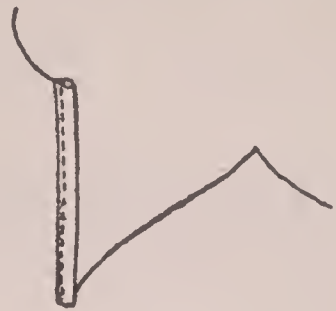


Fig. (184) Face one edge of the vent

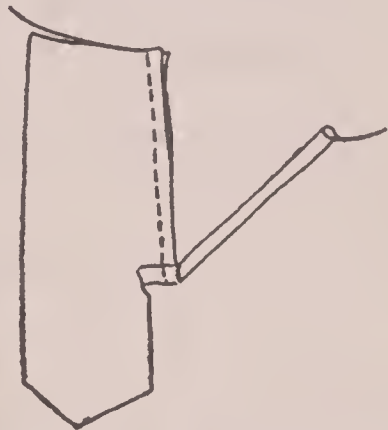


Fig. (185) The pointed facing stitched the first time



Fig. (186) The pointed facing folded and stitched in place

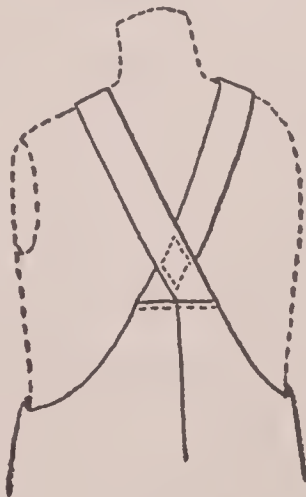


Fig. (187) The back straps stitched in place

TEST QUESTIONS

Answering the following questions will help to fix the problems of this lesson in your mind. Write out the answers and then review the lesson.

In how many different ways can the blouse be finished at the waistline?

What does double stitching a collar to the neck mean?

How do you make a diagram for a star?

How do you make the fly in drop seat trousers?

Does it differ from the fly in knickerbockers?

Does a sailor hat need padding?

What material is used for the foundation peak of a cap?

Can you shape a hat brim with stitching?

Does an unlined coat need a front facing?

How are the seams of a drawers waist finished?

This lesson will serve as a review for some of the earlier lessons. Compare the ways of

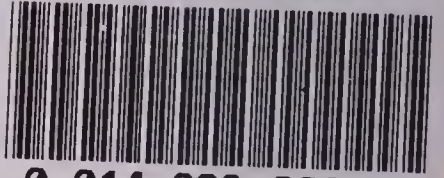


HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES

making boys' clothes with the making of girls' clothes.

Older boys' clothes are made the same as the men's clothes which are described in the next lesson.

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